Pagina En Espanol:15 Detenciones recientes en New Haven de los "Hippies," Portorriquenos, Negros y otros "Indeseables." 20 ¢

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Hundreds Plan Counterattack

Youths Hit Drug Busts

by Peter Friedland

Even lowering the voting age to 16 or 18 couldn't have done as much to pull a whole new bunch of young people into the political process in New Haven as did Chief Ahern's recent drug busts.

Young people who couldn't have cared less about Duffey or Weicker or who didn't know what to do about Bobby Seale or Ericka Huggins, were suddenly printing leaflets and newspapers, raising funds, organizing meetings and planning investigations into conditions in the courts and the jails.

The flurry of very political - and very personal - activity began several days after the first 70 bench warrants were issued for alleged drug dealers. The "pushers" turned out to be just plain kids whose biggest crime was that long haired "narc" George Miller accused them of living just like most other kids: that is, with "a little help" (grass, hash, acid, etc.) from (or to) their friends.

Community Meetings

The first "community meeting" drew about 200 people to the Exit coffeehouse here information about Miller, the New Haven police, raising bail funds, and a *political offensive against drug laws and* drug arrests were discussed.

A "people's information office," a "street sheet" newsletter and methods of investigating suspected undercover narcotics agents were proposed.

One newsletter had come out and negotiations were underway for an office and fund-raising when the police announced the second wave of arrests -- mostly blacks, on heroin and cocaine charges.

See Related Stories, page 11

The second meeting, several days after the total of arrest warrants had climbed to 124, drew about the same number of people, this time to Dwight Hall on the Yale campus.

At both meetings, Chief Ahern's reasons for the arrests was also discussed.

"He figures he can take the heat off himself with these phoney 'attacks on the drug problem' so that the people of New Haven don't realize just how little is really being done about the Mafia and the other real spreaders of Heroin," was one generally accepted comment.

Edward Rawls, whose fiancee, Fanny Henderson, was among the 54 arrested in the second wave, suggested a joint effort at calling public attention to Ahern's tactics in the white and black communities.

Rawls is circulating a petition demanding an investigation of the practice of issuing bench warrants, based on the claims of informers, for the arrests of people without investigation by police prior to the arrests.

Rawls and other speakers at the meeting stressed that the group should work to prevent support work for the whites accused of selling "soft drugs" from being separated out from support work for blacks who might also be addicts.

"The fact that we use grass and many blacks get stuck on heroin is just another indication of the heavy burden that blacks have to bear in this society," said a white, long-haired man.

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Why Unemployment Grows

by Rick Wolff

Don't kid yourself. Very few working people have really safe jobs. The kinds of people losing their jobs these days include *every possible type of employee.*

Machinists face growing layoffs--as at Olin. Trained scientists with PhD degrees are experiencing high unemployment rates--like the physicists and engineers in the Route 128 area near Boston. Secretaries and clerks are losing jobs--as at Yale. Unsilled workers are seeing those blue slips more and more across Connecticut and the nation.

NEWS ANALYSIS

A working person's age or sex or skill or education is just no guarantee of keeping a job. It is not what you know or what you can do that counts. It's the sickness of the US economy, the recession, not any failure of its working people, that causes so much wasteful unemployment.

Why do bosses lay off workers? In a recession-sick economy, bosses try to save their profits as best they can. Faced with declining orders for their products or with less money for payrolls, bosses have two choices. They can cut their profits and their salaries or they can lay off employees. The unemployment statistics prove that bosses, of course, prefer layoffs.

So the situation boils down to a case of bosses passing the sickness of the economy on to the workers by laying them off.

What Can Be Done?

What can working people do? At the very least, we can understand what is really going on in this economy. It is a sick economy, because it deprives people of jobs, even though many more goods and services are needed and deserved by the American people.

The sickness is chronic. The economic disease has really never been cured despite all the efforts over the years. The depression and enormous unemployment of the 1930's lasted 10 years. The "prosperity" of the 1950's and 1960's could not cure the problem of unemployment, which returned again and again to plague American workers. And now we have soaring unemployment once more.

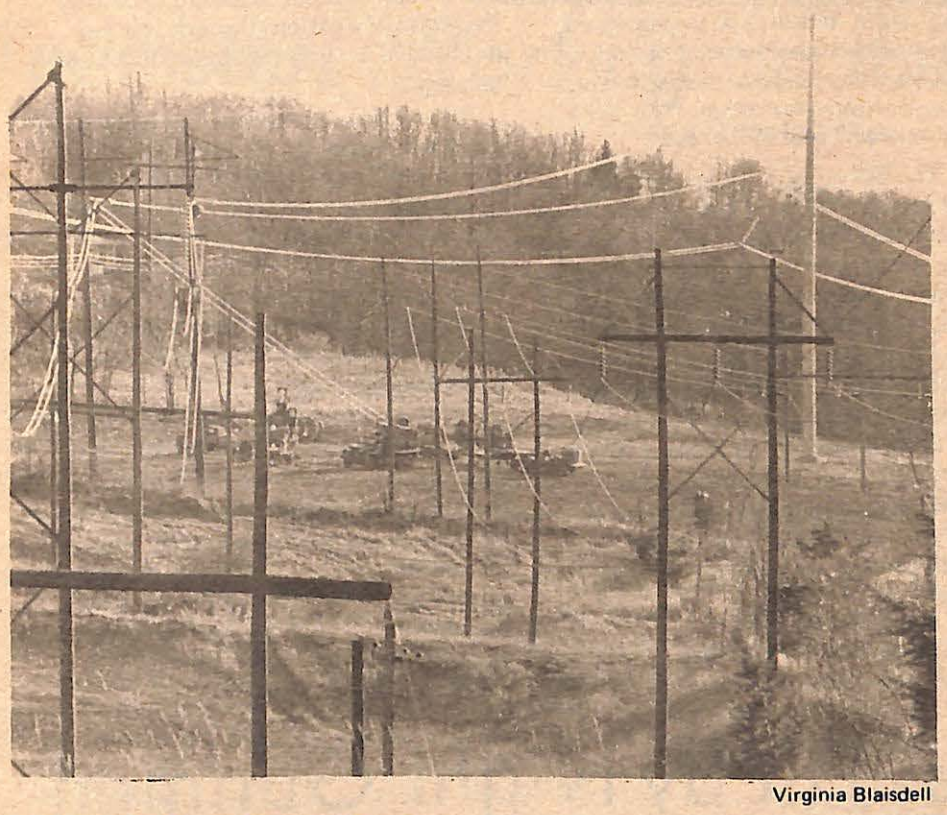
Virginia Blaisdell

At the Unemployment Office.

The point is to recognize that the waste and hardships of unemployment have been regular features of the American economy. Unemployment, recessions, inflations, and depressions have followed one another in their damaging impact on American working people. This boom-bust cycle is due to the way this system, capitalism, works. The growing interest in a different system, socialism, comes from the growing dissatisfaction with capitalism's endless illnesses.

To make this sick economy healthy requires the working people of America to carry through a basic reorganization of the economy. We need jobs, decent

see **Why Unemployment** page 6



Virginia Blaisdell

CL&P Builds Tower Before State Approval

Connecticut Light & Power Co (CL&P) apparently just can't wait to bury us under a web of power lines, as can be seen in the picture. They are so anxious to build their power line through East Haven and the Annex that they are not even going to wait for official permission from the state Public Utilities Commission. Out in North Branford, along Totoket Road, they (CL+P) are busily working on the beginning of their as yet unapproved line with the tower in the upper right.

To top all of this, CL&P has announced preliminary plans for a whole new set of power lines that will run throughout Southern Connecticut. One of the new lines will run through the northeast corner of Hamden next to the power lines that are already there. Whether they will be even higher than the present lines is unknown, but they will certainly require a widening of the right-of-way.

Portrait of the State's Attorney

Markle: A Fanatic Sways the Court

by Julie Ellison

State's Attorney Arnold Markle's name has dotted news stories for months, as he led the prosecution of the Black Panthers. Who is the man? What is his job? To get some answers, Modern Times sent its reporter, Julie Ellison, to talk with lawyers, associates and with Mr. Markle himself. We present below her startling personal impressions.

On the State's Attorney's desk is a black power fist, a kewpie doll with a sign, "Repent!" wears an American flag pin, and a "Don't Tread on Me" button. Behind memoirs of testimonial dinners is a mug with the Star of David on it. On the wall is an orange plastic "Peace", a psychedelic "Love". A photograph of an enormous pig that says "Superhog," and someone has written in "Markle." There's a picture of a 'hardhat' in bellbottoms--"Beautify America." A cartoon shows a black man telling his troubles to a white psychiatrist, who responds, "And you say this is what's been bothering you, *boy?*"

Arnold "Arnie" Markle has been state's attorney since late 1968. More zealot than detached professional, he combines liberalism--an acquaintance says "a little greater concern for the individual than for property"--with law 'n order.

Markle's Powers

As state's attorney:

***He initiates prosecution.** He decides what information is presented to the judge to justify a bench warrant and what charges be brought.

***He exercises considerable control over setting what one lawyer called "outrageously high" bonds.** Attorneys cite arrest warrants where the charges and bail have been filled in previously and simply signed by the judge.

***He has enormous influence over the judge during a trial.** Recommendations regarding the disposition of the case are rarely ignored. In fact, Judge Harold Mulvey stated for the record during pre-trial hearings in the McLucas case that it is *standard practice* for the state's attorney to meet privately with the judge to discuss a case.

***He supervises his own staff of county detectives.**

***He controls the docket.** In most states, the court clerk decides when cases will come up but in Connecticut, it's the state's attorney's job. People released on their own recognizance are consistently tried before those in jail unable to post bond. Attorneys say another problem is finding a surprise list of cases sitting on their desk late in the afternoon to be heard the following morning.

***He represents the Bar Association in disbarment proceedings against area lawyers.** This gives him a "stranglehold over the bar" in the words of a local member.

***He unofficially regulates circuit court prosecutions and is generally regarded as the chief law enforcement officer in the county.** As such, his office sets up guidelines as to what felony cases will be tried in the circuit court and which will be bound over to Superior court. One local policy is that arrested drug dependants can obtain treatment only with a guilty plea and a sentence to a psychiatrict treatment center. The other legal alternative, one year of treatment *before* sentencing is not available in New Haven courts.

Markle's job clearly suits his eagerness to get his man, which, according to a Bridgeport lawyer, amounts to "holy war." Now in his early forties, Markle was the son of a Chapel St. dentist. (A man who remembers him from the old days once remarked "He's a putz. He was always a putz.") He went on to military academy, college and law school, and has since worked mainly on the prosecutorial end of federal and Connecticut courts.

Cops and Robbers

With law 'n order, drug crackdowns and political trials fullblown national issues, Markle's appointment means more than just a change in courthouse personnel. The McLucas trial last summer and the just-begun Seale/Huggins trial have provided the first real chance to watch Markle in action.

The fact that Panther trials are taking place in New Haven County *at all* instead of in Middlesex County where Rackley's body was found, points to Markle's lust for cops-and-robbers action. When the Middlesex prosecutor showed a little enthusiasm for trying McLucas for murder, Markle volunteered to take the case, which would require a special appointment by the state. (As this article goes to press, it was announced that the murder charges against McLucas had been nolled.)

Markle's slew of unnecessary conspiracy and binding charges stem from something more than the ordinary trial lawyer's itch for a dramatic trial. He has reportedly said that he didn't arrest Seale until he had Sams; "He didn't want a white man to convict a black man," an observor explained, "but to show that it was a black man convicting blacks."

A long-time black friend of Markle's believes that "if it's possible for Bobby Seale to get a fair trial, it will be in front of Arnold Markle." But another member of the bar ascribes Markle's determination to protect the black community from the Black Panther Party to his "white man's burden."

'Duty' to 'Protect'

Markle's portrayal of Lonnie McLucas underwent a complete switch in the course of the trial. Apparently his belief in the rabid terrorism of the Panther Party outweighed his impression of Lonnie's mildness. His original opinion was "Lonnie was being used and I'm going to show it." Later he cited a rape charge that supposedly indicated McLucas' "total contempt for authority" and danger to society.

Markle was "compelled" to have blacks on the McLucas jury, and excused only one out of the seven black people that came up during jury selection. Not the conscious racist Panther supporters make him out to be, paradoxically, Markle's desire to kill Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins stems from his self-appointed duty to protect the white and black communities from (to Markle) a "violent, murdering, torturing organization."

The treatment of Francis Carter received at the start of the McLucas trial, which could only have been intended to put her back in jail, reveals a real streak of vindictiveness in Markle. Immediately after Carter had been released on bail, Markle called her to testify against her sister. When she refused, he offered her immunity, although it was clear that she would not change her mind. She didn't, was held in contempt of court and taken back to Niantic.

'Overtried'

Most observers of the McLucas trial lay the responsibility for only one out of a possible *See* **MARKLE**, *page 10.*

Jurors Hard To Come By For Lengthy Panther Trial

by Jan Von Flatern

For just over 18 months, Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins of the Black Panther Party have been in prison. During most of the last few weeks of their trial, however, briefs to be filed, Thanksgiving, and a death in the prosecutor's family have denied them court room relief from their stays in Montville and Niantic prisons.

At the beginning ot the third week of jury selection, four "pools" of 50 persons each have been summoned. With three of them exhausted and one third of the fourth eliminated, only three jurors have been chosen. They are two blacks--an elderly man and a young woman--and a middle-aged white man.

Fair Jury Hard to Find

There are two major reasons for the slowness with which the process is proceeding. The first problem is the pre-trial bias of nearly every candidate summoned. Prospective jurors repeat one after another the same distorted, sensationalized information with which the local media saturated the county for eighteen months. One after another, they admit to having fixed prejudices against the Black Panther Party or against the defendants themselves, and almost without exception, they "only know what I read in the papers"

The second factor guaranteeing that the *voir dire* will be a long process is the policy adopted by the court of excusing any person who voices categorical opposition to the death penalty. Because of this, two of the available twelve blacks have been excused. Defense attorneys Charles Garry and Catherine Roraback have offered a study done by a professor at the University of Chicago which found that "death-oriented" juries -- those who are deliberately chosen to include only those in favor of the death penalty -- are also conviction-prone.

The defense has objected that the exclusion of all opposed to capital punishment also eliminated a certain *type* of person. Young people, for example, are much less likely to agree to consider the death penalty than are older persons. This obviously increases the difficulty of obtaining a jury which represents a cross-section of the population.

So far, the defense had used nine of its 60 peremptory challenges (the right to excuse anyone for any reason, or no reason), and the prosecution has used five of its 60. It will obviously be a very long time before that "fair and impartial" jury which the court insists is somewhere in New Haven County will be found.

Black Minister Blasts FBI Head

"Mr. J. Edgar Hoover apparently has outserved his usefulness as director of the *F. B. I.," declared the Rev. Harold A. L. Clement in his November 29 sermon delivered at Varick Mem'l. A.M.E. Zion Church,*

In an Advent sermon emphasizing the coming of a messiah that proclaims justice as a cornerstone in society, the pastor stated that Mr. Hoover seems not only to be anti-cleric but anti-religious in his accusation that certain "priests" conspire to destroy the fabric of a nation (through planned bombing of underground powerlines and kidnapping.)

"How low and desperate can a person get ?" asked Rev. Clement. He said, "Friday's visit of Mr. Hoover to the Senate appropriations subcommittee reflect his fear and insecurity of a high government position. It seems that all fair minded citizens in the United States would do the F. B. I. director a favor and request President Nixon to retire him immediately," said the minister to his congregation.

"It is not surprising, however, to hear of Mr. Hoover's attack on the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives and the Berrigan brothers (who happen to be in prison here in Connecticut) and other priests, because we remember all too well his cruel 'fabrication' to smear the name of the late Martin Luther King. You attack one clergyman and it is not long before others will fall victim," added the preacher.

Bread and Roses Hit by Night Gunmen

Virginia Blaisdell

Bread and Roses Coffeehouse is riddled with bullet holes after an attack in the early morning hours on Saturday, December 5. But, according to spokesmen for the youth center, they have received a lot of support. "People have asked how they could help, and if they could contribute money," said John Champion. Asked about the cause of the violence, Renee Poirer, who co-manages the coffeehouse with Champion, said that "most people think it is definitely connected to meetings held here about the big drug busts." The coffeehouse, located at 538 State Street, has been attacked several times coinciding with political events in the city. Workers at the coffeehouse recall bomb threats on May Day and shotgun blasts at the time of demonstrations in support of Lonnie McLucas. Bread and Roses spokesmen warned that "At a time when political violence is much discussed in the New Haven area the only actual victims are the poor, the black and the young. When these armed attacks repeatedly occur in the downtown area of the city it is a danger signal to all New Haven residents." Police have inspected the damage, which includes bullet holes in the ceiling and radiator, shotgun pellets imbedded in walls and window panes, as well as shattered glass. Several spent bullets were found on the floor.

Workers At Midtown Inn Vote In Union

by Matt Borenstein

Workers at the Midtown Motor Inn now have a union. On November 30 the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) released the results of a representation election held on October 22. The workers at the Midtown Motor Inn voted 21-15 in favor of being represented by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union, Local 217, AFL-CIO.

The election followed a week-long strike to demand union recognition. Sources close to Local 217 said that the NLRB scheduled the election so quickly after the strike began because the employer petitioned for it rather than the union.

This is one of the ways labor laws are slanted to help owners. If the union had asked for an election instead of striking, it would have taken months, and the management would have had a chance to fire some workers, bribe some, and frighten others to stay away from the union.

"Even with only a couple of weeks," Local 217 Business Agent John Wilhelm said, "the bosses pulled out all the stops to beat the union--intimidated some workers, gave token raises to some, and fired the previous manager trying to blame all the problems on him."

Union sources indicated that a quick election was one goal of the strike. Local 217, these sources said, used the same strategy successfully last year at Les Shaw's Restaurant shortly after a giant Chicago based conglomerate called Interstate United Corporation bought it.

Less than half of the workers had struck at Les Shaw's, but the union won the election by a two to one margin after a 17-day strike.

Issues Win In Teachers Election

The election on December 1 for New Haven Federation of Teachers (NHFT) officers was not only significant for teachers but also for all the people of New Haven. Issues concerning teacher-community relations and union democracy and loyalty were predominant in the campaign.

The teachers, with a large amount of ticket splitting, re-elected Charles Leak to another one year term as president of the union.

The questions now facing New Haven teachers are how the new officers and executive board will be able to work together to unify the union and bring about more effective education to the New Haven schools. Can a teacher-community alliance be built? Will the NHFT become stronger? Can the teachers relate more actively to other unions? New Haven residents should watch the next year of the NHFT very closely.

Although Leak was re-elected, his slate only carried in six other members. The slate of Leak's opponent, Ron Comen, former vice-president of the union, elected six members to the Executive Board.

The surprise of the election, however, was the strong showing of a slate of candidates running under the banner of a new group within the union called Teachers for a Progressive Union (TPU). This slate carried in six members, including the four vice-presidents of the union: Tim Craine of Hillhouse for Executive Vice-President; Fred Aquavita of Kimberly Avenue Elementary School for Vice President of the Elementary Schools; Bob Casey of Lee, in a very close vote for Vice President of the High Schools, and Mary Johnson of Troup, the only woman to be jailed during the recent strike, for Vice President of the Middle Schools.

The Leak slate charged all throughout the campaign that Ron Comen was in collusion with Gereld Barbaresi, Superintedent of Schools, and that Comen was merly using the union and did not have teachers rights in mind. Comen claimed that his slate was composed of experienced union people and pointed to the number of present executive board members on his ticket. Apparently teachers agreed with both these positions. Rejecting Comen, teachers none the less selected the following people from his slate: Alan Grenet (Troup), Executive Secretary, Dorinda Smith (Baldwin), Treasurer, Andrew Giordano (Sheridan) Asst. Treasurer, Len Caplin (Troup) Membership coordinator), Lonnie Garris (Cross) Civil Rights Chairman, and Pete Ricciardi (Welch), Grievance Chairman.

TPU Platform

The Teachers for a Progressive Union slate ran on a twelve page platform. The issues raised during the campaign by the TPU slate included Teacher-Community control of the schools. Charging that the "gargantuan bureaucracy of the New Haven school system is incapable of reforming itself," TPU called for the union to take positions which would put power in the hands of parents, teachers, and students.

TPU also urged teachers to pledge the NHFT to building a strong labor movement in the New Haven area and not be duped by promises of political candidates. The TPU candidate for Committee on Political Education, Lula White of Lee High School was elected. TPU also urged the Federation to take stands on "issues which affect education." They urged teachers to vote in favor of a national American Federation of Teachers referendum which called for immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Viet-Nam. The TPU candidate for Editor of Advance, the union newspaper, Craig O'Connell of Lincoln-Bassett was also chosen by the Federation.

Charles Leak's militant style was questioned throughout the election by the Comen slate. The Comen people charged that this militancy hurt rather than helped the strike effort. However, teachers not only accepted Leak but also elected six other members of his slate. Barbara Coles (Horace-Day), was chosen Good and Welfare Chairwoman, Viola Gradeck (Hillhouse) Nominations Committee Chairwoman, Ray Pugliese (Hillhouse) Research Chairman, Frank Carrano (Cross) Insurance Chairman, Bill O'Brien (Fair Haven) Legislative and Public Relations Chairman and Fran Esposito (Lee) Social Chairman.

Another victorious candidate, Freda Dunn, Recording Secretary, ran with the endorsement of all three slates. She was originally nominated by TPU.

Labor Notes

SUPPORT FOR HARTFORD TEACHERS

Hartford teachers will receive $150,000 soon from the Int. Assoc. of Machinists (IAM), the national AFL-CIO, and Local 1, United Fed. of Teachers (New York City). The money will help pay fines on Hartford's striking teachers. The AFT apparently considers Hartford a test case for Connecticut on whether a Board of Education can completely crush a union. Scab teachers were reportedly being recruited from colleges all over the state.

LOCAL 1199 GETS UAW SUPPORT

Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union, has struck the Adams House, a Torrington convalescent home, owned by the same company as New Haven's Heritage House. The United Auto Workers (UAW), for one, is helping on the picket lines.

COST OF MILITARISM IN CONNECTICUT

Because workers in defense plants aren't making things that other workers need and use, they are always the victims of the ups and downs in the economy and the fortunes of wars. Right now in Connecticut, reductions in defense contracts have dropped from $795 per capita in 1968 to $414 in 1970. This reduction has been the main cause of unemployment in Connecticut.

Teamsters Working on the Railroad

by Slipry Rail

In response to organizing efforts of the Teamsters, on Sunday morning, March 29, about 70 employees of the Penn Central Transportation Company, including at least one company spy, gathered in the Grand Ballroom of the Park Plaza Hotel to ask questions about the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT) and to swap ideas and gripes about their present situation.

George Snyder, Local 806 IBT Secretary-Treasurer, answered most questions, side-stepped some.

PC employees now are represented by a number (probably over 15) of unions, brotherhoods, and associations set up along craft lines. Especially since the forming of the Penn Central (by merger of the Pensy, the New York Central, and the New Haven Railroads) they are more and more aware of their helplessness. The craft unions seem unable, or the leadership unconcerned, to do much for the workers.

According to Snyder some of the PC workers came to him and asked him to help organize.

"Railroaders should get at least what our truck drivers do now—$4.81 an hour plus mileage," he emphasized. To get this, he said, "We are not going to carve out a bargaining unit. We are going for the whole ball of wax in a single, solitary union."

The Teamsters representative explained, "We intend to get every employee of the PC's northeastern region east of Chicago. That means about 96,000 people—four times 96,000 voters. When 96,000 people are all in one union, we won't have to go to the bosses, to the mediation board or to the halls of congress with our hats in our hands. We won't be treated like second-class citizens."

Emergency Board Called

Four of the larger railroad organizations have been in negotiation for over a year for wage increases and "rules changes". Some rails still work seven days and 14 or 15 hours a day for straight time! Nobody gets differential for working nights or for working outdoors in rain or snow.

After a long stalemate a "presidential emergency board" was called to study and to make recommendations. When the recommendations came through, they were hailed and condemned as unprecedentedly generous and inflationary. In reality the recommended wage increase would be spread over three years and would hardly keep up with the cost of living.

The other part of the recommendations was that the "carriers (railroads) be given substantial relief from restrictive and wasteful work rules." This really means that the railroad managements would be left virtually free to decide how many men are needed to operate, inspect, and service any train or switcher.

This sounds logical, but generations of experience have shown that without being pushed both by the unions and by regulating government agencies, railroad managements have little regard for safety of either employees or passengers. In short: the presidential board's recommendations made railroad workers mad as hell.

A Long Fight

"It will be a long fight," said Snyder, "maybe two years or more." Asked about possible conflict of interest between truck drivers and rails he said, "In a few years there won't be any more over-the-road drivers. Freight will be moved in containers over conveyor-belts to a local station, where trucks will take it to a warehouse. We are not fighting progress."

Seamless Workers Strike On As Mediation Efforts Continue

Virginia Blaisdell

Seamless strikers picket the Seamless Rubber Company warehouse on Congress and Howard. The strike of 600 production employees represented by United Rubber Workers (URW) local 338 began on Nov. 13. Efforts by state mediators have so far produced no results. Both the URW and Seamless management have not officially released details of the negotiations. The strikers have high spirits and seem willing to hold out.

Parents Win At Scranton

by Craig O'Connell

Parents who boycotted New Haven's Scranton School last June can now claim at least one important victory. The most significant accomplishment is that the school is no longer an immediate health hazard!

Boarded windows have been replaced with unbreakable glass, exposed radiators have been covered, formerly lead painted classroom walls have been repainted (without the lead) and all class rooms have been equipped with new furniture.

Despite this victory major problems remain. The school has seen a tremendous turnover of its teaching staff. Due to the efforts of Southern Connecticut State College (SCSC) all but two of last year's experienced training teachers were removed. The two teachers who fought to remain, Freda Dunn and Al Roshka, have been left by the college without student teachers for the year.

SCSC, which came under serious attack by the parents, the Dwight Concerned Citizens and the New Haven Federation of Teachers during last year's boycott will continue to pay both teachers for training college students while not sending them any students.

'Phase-Out' Hurts

The removal of the student teachers is part of SCSC's "phase-out" of laboratory schools, which started with Scranton immediately following the boycott.

Meanwhile, the unusually large turnover of staff has left Scranton children with a majority of dedicated but inexperienced teachers.

This was forseen when the principal, Raymond Carton, predicted on August 11 before school opened, that he would have to hire ten new teachers fresh out of college unless the experienced lab teachers were replaced. Opposition to the "phase-out" has been voiced by the Dwight Concerned Citizen and the New Haven Federation of Teachers.

Parents and teachers are also concerned about reprisals stemming from the school opening boycott. Freda Dunn stated "Those teachers who made known their favorability to the boycott have been penalized. The Federation plans to take action."

An additional problem at Scranton School is continued overcrowding. There are 547 students even though the capacity is listed at 520. Also, despite the Board of Education boast of an average class size of 22.5 the classes at Scranton average between 25 and 29.

Project Enough Wants Center In Old School

by Mary Ellen Spellman

Poem - by Joyce Kilmer

I must have passed it a hundred times
But I've always stopped for a minute
To look at the house, the tragic house
The house with nobody in it.

This poem could be referring to a building in Fair Haven--the old Lloyd St. School. This four-room school has been closed for several years. Many people in Fair Haven have thought of uses for the school but their plans were always stopped before they got very far. However, a proposal from Project Enough, an organization started by a group of young people in Fair Haven, that the school be used as a drug education/teen center has been favorably received by community and city officials.

Aldermen Vote on Proposal

On Monday night, December 7, Project Enough's hopes were realized when the Board of Aldermen voted with unanimous consent to let the group use the old Lloyd St. School as a drug education center. The Board of Aldermen will now request the Board of Education to give the building to Project Enough.

Much Favorable Support

A presentation made to the Municipal Service Committee of the Board of Aldermen Monday night, November 30, to petition the city for the use of Lloyd St. School was favorably received. The presentation by Project Enough was divided into three parts: the program itself, plans for the school, and the financial status and possibilities of Project Enough. Following the report representatives from neighborhood organizations, area teachers, and various Aldermen voiced their support. About one hundred young people involved in the program came.

A petition, supporting the proposal, containing over 500 names of business and community leaders, and residents from the Lloyd St. area was presented to the Board. They were also given copies of letters of support and committment from organizations such as Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation, Try R.Y.C., C.P.I., and Conn. Mental Health. The New Haven Foundation has also committed money for renovating the school and for carrying out the programs until Project Enough can get other funds.

Although there was no opposition at the Aldermanic hearing, a petition was handed in by Fair Haven residents who supposedly misunderstood the plans for the building. They were lead to believe that Project Enough was to be a drug treatment instead of a drug preventive program.

Project Enough plans to use the building as a drug information center and also a facility for recreation. It will be used to help develop peoples interests in art and also to make each other aware of their responsibility to the community.

Parks Unit Stalls Action On Rowing Course Plan

by Tony Dominski

The clamor over the Rowing Course has died down, but the story is far from over. The New Haven Parks Commission has not yet acted on the proposal for the Olympic sized rowing course to be built in Edgewood Park though it has had the plans since last spring.

If the Parks Commission approves the plans for the rowing course complex, which seems likely, the proposal must be acted on by the Board of Aldermen.

Parks Council hopes to preserve public use of Edgewood Park. Virginia Blaisdell

On September 25, the New Haven Citizens Park Council presented to the Park Commission an 8-page document reviewing the development and proposed public use of the Rowing Course in Edgewood and West River Parks. The Parks Council, which just formed this year, made recommendations designed to insure a maximum public of the Rowing Complex.

Private Group Control

The proposal for the Rowing Course has been highly controversial because it would grant to a private group--the International Rowing Course Foundation headed by Juan Trippe, a Yale alumnus--the right to develop public park land.

The Park's Council questioned whether the city, along with the Rowing Course Foundation, could insure proper maintenance of the facilities and if the anticipated 5% of the gross revenues from the rowing course paid to the city would be applied for the park's maintenance.

To ensure maximum public use of the park the Council recommended that the rowing course be divided with a system of moveable buoys. This division would allow safe public boating at times when racing shells were practicing.

Pollution Free Trains

To eliminate the environmental damage caused by extra roads and parking areas the Council proposed the establishment of a noiseless, pollution free train system to provide convenient transportation within the park. The use of cars and commercial vehicles in the park would be prohibited. The report expressed concern over the environmental effects of Route 34 over the park including the possible addition of exit and entrance ramps on valuable park land.

The Council expressed concern about the effect of creating a large slow moving body of water on the buildup of pollutants from raw sewage overflows into the West River. It also questioned the resolution of possible problems with disposal of fill and possible siltation problems. Thus far, there have been no detailed plans made available as to the design and management of wildlife areas.

The Parks Council believes that the management of the rowing complex was too large and complicated for the present system of parks administration to handle and proposed the creation of a managing group to oversee the development and maintenance of the Rowing Course Complex. The management body would contain two representatives each from the Citizen's Park Council, the Park Commission, the International Rowing Foundation and one representative from the New Haven School system.

At present the Parks Commission has not replied to the report, but said they were considering it and would have a reply before final plans are made.

City Groups Unite Forces Against UI

by Jan Baecker

And now, another series of episodes in the continuing saga of the people vs. UI. A coalition known as Community Organizations against Power Pollution (COAPP) has begun to coordinate the fight against electric utility abuses, especially overhead power lines and excessive rate increases.

Meanwhile, the Aldermanic Committee on Municipal Services has voted to oppose the overhead power lines planned by UI and Connecticut Light and Power (CL&P) for the Fair Haven, Annex, East Haven, and North Branford areas. But a decision is still pending on the suit against the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to reschedule a UI rate hearing in New Haven.

COAPP represents citizens from the Fair Haven. East Rock and Annex communities. Other groups from East Haven and West Rock have expressed interest in joining. To co-ordinate the fight against UI, COAPP members will keep tabs on events such as hearings. They will also take steps to counter UI's huge advertising campaigns and sugar-coated talk of being "concerned" about the environment.

A research group is gathering information on UI's request for a "fuel adjustment clause," in the event that the suit against the PUC is won and the rate hearing is held in New Haven. COAPP is also formulating plans for a fund-raising drive early next year. This would raise money for the anticipated legal battles against the PUC to force UI and CL&P to put to power lines underground.

Aldermen Support Citizens

There is a vague chance that the Board of Aldermen might participate in such a legal battle. The Aldermanic Municipal Services Committee recently had approved a resolution which would require all future plans for power lines to be reviewed by the Aldermen (see *Modern Times*, Dec. 1). The newest action by the committee, to oppose *present* plans for power lines, suggests even more clearly the intentions of some Aldermen to challenge the sole jurisdiction of the PUC over power line proposals.

If the Board of Aldermen as a whole votes to oppose the overhead power lines, and if the PUC eventually approves them (which is probable) it will be interesting to see the extent to which the Aldermen assert their prerogative and fight for local control.

It is important that Aldermen support the citizens of New Haven who are fighting UI, because the PUC, the supposedly-"public" regulatory agency, is a mere pawn of the utilities. The PUC quite blatantly is working hand in hand with UI to protect UI's interests. When the suit against the PUC was heard in Superior Court on November 25, a UI lawyer fully assisted the PUC lawyer in cross-examining the citizens who came as witnesses.

The Court allowed UI to submit a brief in defense of the PUC. In fact, the PUC lawyer may have co-signed UI's brief, rather than submitting his own. After all, the judge noted, the PUC's and UI's interests were identical.

CORRECTION

Some of us who are students at South Central reported in the last issue of Modern Times that the faculty advisor for the yearbook received half of that activity's allotment. We did not intend to misrepresent the facts. (Considering the situation at South Central this is not necessary). The teacher involved receives $800 for his services, from the $5,500 budget.

SCCC Students Press Demands

Many seniors who expected to graduate from South Central Community College (SCCC) this spring will not be able to complete their required courses in time. Registration for second semester classes was frustrating for seniors as well as other students who found many scheduling conflicts.

Registration began on Monday, November 30 at the school and lasted for the entire week. After paying the $25 registration fee. students attempted to choose their curriculum for the second semester. However, many of the courses required for graduation were set up in the same time slots, thereby making it impossible. In some cases four courses were required and only two were able to be taken.

The overlap in course time slots was not peculiar to seniors. Other students found that they could not even take electives of their choice, because their times conflicted with those for required courses.

Several students have met with the administration and are at this time circulating a petition. They are requesting signatures from those students having course conflicts.

Hopefully, this will bring about a change in the schedule. Otherwise students will be forced into unwanted classes and in some cases, as with the graduate hopefuls, forced into a fifth and unnecessary semester.

High School in the Community

Students Say 'We Like It'

by Naomi Resnick

When I asked a journalism class at the High School in the Community what I should say about their school in this article, I was met with a rousing chorus of "We like it!" And from what I saw the other day I can see why.

High School in the Community was first thought of about three years ago by ten teachers, most of whom were teaching at Hillhouse, who felt that they just couldn't work effectively in the schools as they were. It is financed by the city, the state, and private donations. As it stands now it works out of Hillhouse, with students coming only from that school and with facilities such as counseling still held there.

Since the headquarters at 99 Goffe Street are so lacking in some facilities, such as science and language labs, HSC has branched out and is using the nearby colleges for classroom space for the 150 students. A physics class is being held at Southern Connecticut, and there are some students taking the freshman lecture courses in biology and psychology at Yale.

Marshall Bergan

Students display Malcolm X photo outside Goffe St. HSC building.

Unlike Other High Schools

The class I first walked into was held in the library of Dwight Hall, in a room with a rug on the floor, big comfortable chairs, and lots of ashtrays in constant use. It was unlike any other High School class I had ever seen, or been in. People were walking around, in and out of the room, and the teacher wasn't very obvious to any outsiders.

They were discussing a forthcoming school newspaper which they were putting together. No one had to wait until the teacher recognized his or her raised hand before expressing an opinion. No one had to feel intimidated by any of the others.

HSC is obviously much more informal than other high schools. You can call your teacher by the first name if you wish. Although there are ten main teachers, the school has at its disposal over 400 volunteer college students from the area as teachers and tutors.

Students Free

The most radical change from regular school is the amount of freedom given to students. It's hard to work under such freedom when it has been denied for so long. That seems to be the reason why a few students have gone back to Hillhouse. Yet this freedom is what keeps every one else there, working harder than they ever have before, and doing it on their own. They even hold classes in the evenings, and on weekends.

All the state required courses must *be taken in order to graduate, but after that, similarity with other high schools ends. Even required courses can be fulfilled in a different way.*

The school year is divided into four quarters, each one lasting nine weeks. You get a quarter of a credit for each three hours of a course you put in each week, thus giving one full credit for each year in one subject. The classes can last nine weeks, 18, or the full year. If you love poetry you can take four quarters of it, and have that fulfill your year's requirement for English.

No Grades

In attending the classes at the colleges the students do the studying and take the exams. When I heard the word exam I naturally thought of marks (my high school education was obviously of the pre-HSC days) so my next question to some students was about marks. I asked how they were handled at HSC and I got another joyful outburst, "Evaluations!"

Rather than catagorizing each student into A's or B's, each teacher writes an evaluation for all the students, saying how they did in that class. I was really glad to hear this, because it seemed that if they relied on letter grades, they would be falling into all the educational traps that they are trying to overcome.

Letter grades say next to nothing about a student, and can be pretty meaningless when it's a huge class, and all the teacher has to judge you with is one test. With such a good student-teacher ratio it stands to reason that a teacher would rather write about the students than slap a mark on them.

Morris Cove Anti-Drug Group

CARE Gives Youth An Option

by Daniel Vapnek

As an alternative to street corners and drugs, a group of neighborhood youths in Morris Cove organized a recreation group called Project CARE (Cove Area Recreation and Education Association).

The group, which started this summer, currently runs a recreation program at the Nathan Hale School on Townsend Avenue Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. About 150 young people from the area, ranging in age from thier early teens to early twenties were at the school the night I visited.

The activities included basketball, skate hockey and a movie of the Cove area which had been filmed during the summer. Many of the people present were in the film and several showings were necessary to accomodate them in the small classroom which was available.

Other CARE projects have included a free rock concert at Nathan Hale Park. The group also plans to hold a community dance in the near future.

No Activities, Many Drugs

Dan Defeo, with whom I spoke, works part time as a substitute teacher and spends most of his time organizing CARE activities. He says that many of the 30 other members devote much of their spare time to CARE.

Defeo is deeply disturbed by the drug problem in the Cove area. According to him, all types of drugs, including heroin, are readily available (even after the drug bust several weeks ago).

He says most of the residents of the area refuse to believe a problem exists. CARE felt that one of the reasons for the drug problem was a complete lack of any type of planned recreational activity in the area. They thought hanging out in large groups on street corners was conducive to taking drugs.

No Place To Go

CARE, like POINT in Wooster Square and Project Enough in Fair Haven, offers the youth an alternative, and they have been quick to accept it. Average turnouts are about 150 people. The main problem CARE faces is finding a suitable building which could be kept open full time. They would like to establish projects in art and photography (among other things), and although people to teach are available, there is currently no suitable place in which to set up the courses.

The Nathan Hale School is only available three nights a week, and cannot be used on weekends or holidays when the school is not open during the day. The school is also inadequate because no permanent equipment can be left there.

A permanent room had been promised in St. Bernadette's Church, but this offer was later rescinded. Space in the Community Club was also offered, but the offer *later withdrawn for insurance reasons.*

CARE is currently trying to help organize a Nathan Hale Neighborhood Corporation. They feel that if a neighborhood corporation could be formed, enough support could be generated to assure CARE a permanent central location and funds to carry out their programs.

Paul Simon

Recreation session at Nathan Hale School.

'Freaks' Open Trading Post

by Dale R. Gowin

A Free Store is a place where food, clothing, and other items that are of use are donated by people in the community and given away free to others who have need for them.

About three weeks ago, a group of New Haven "street freaks" got together and decided to form this type of an organization to help rectify some of the pressing needs of people in the community. The result was the People's Trading Post.

The People's Trading Post will be New Haven's free store, and will serve also as a community information and cultural center. Located in a storefront at 536 State Street, the Trading Post will serve the people with a 24-hour switchboard to coordinate community information and to provide help for people with emergency problems. Other projects in the works include a lending library, a crash pad or housing facilities network, and a free dinner program.

The Trading Post has grown out of the realization on the part of "freaks", students, and free-minded people that their community must be unified and must take care of its own. It is an attempt to establish a communal, wide-based people's institution in our community—a rejection of the control of our lives by service-for-profit institutions.

The cost of rent and utilities will be paid by donations from interested people. We need $200 now to open. Please help.. For information call Bread and Roses coffeehouse, 787-5049 or drop by, 538 State Street. Donations payable to Dale Gowin can be mailed c/o Bread and Roses.

Editorial

Seasonal Sentiments

As 1970 comes to an end, most people plan to do a good bit of celebrating. Christmas, Chanukah, and the New Year holidays give us a chance to think a moment about another year gone by.

At best, the holidays offer us a chance to relax with friends and to show our gentler feelings to one another more than we usually do. With friends and relatives we can try to guess the meaning of the passing of time. Through gift-giving we try to make the holidays give added pleasure.

Many of us during the holidays celebrate not the joys and meaning of our daily lives, but the chance to get away from them for a while. That's quite a change from early times, when holidays were joyful festivals of the harvest and of strong feelings-religions-that brought people together and gave meaning to their lives, and when gifts from the heart were given and meant so much which no money could buy.

During this holiday time, the stores scream at us to buy this fancy electric toothpick or that regular sweater at such expensive prices, but when unemployment and inflation are so high who can afford to buy. Money – jingling pseudo-Santas bellow love and peace while thousands die in Vietnam, American ghettos, and around the world to keep big money in the pockets of big business.

Although many things exist which make our lives sad, we at **Modern Times** wish our readers a happy and thoughtful holiday. Our joy lies in the fact that we have succeeded in bringing New Haven a new, people's newspaper for eight months. Our thoughts turn toward the new year with a continued determination to help change our society so that the lives we lead will really give us joys and satisfactions we will want to celebrate at year's end.

Fred Wright

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, Debbie Anderson, George Andrews, Jan Baecker, Jane Bandler, Neal Beck, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Matt Carrano, Betsy Champa, Arlyce Currie, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, John Durrence, Julie Ellison, Steve Ellner, Art Fleischner, Peter Friedland, Marleen Gabriel, Sam Goodwin, Lew Haberly, Stan Heller, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Bill Hersey, Shoshana Hersey, Gil Hoffman, Larry Hogan, Peter Jackson, Teri Klein, Art Mazer, Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, Steve Mick, John Moldenhauer Kathy Moldenhauer, John Moulder, Betty Murray, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, Irv Pollack, April Reiss, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Ken Rocklin, Mike Sabiers, Mike Sand, Olivia Stockard, June Taylor, Joe Taylor, Pat Thornburg, Sandy Trachten, Dan Vapnek, Alan Waggoner, Karen Waggoner, Ginnie Walbot, Jane Wheeler, Dick Wieland, Rick Wolff, Edith Zipser

Write on

Panther Trial Legal Defense Funds Needed Now

To the Editors:

The elections are over, but the problems of repression, of the erosion of civil liberties, and of selective justice continue. By pouring in vast sums of money, the forces of reaction were able to succeed even in states like New York and Connecticut. Vice-President Agnew, for example, raised over $450,000 at one banquet alone for the defeat of "radical-liberal" candidates.

Now New Haven is once more the focal point of national attention as the trial of Ericka Huggins and Bobby G. Seal, National Chairman of the Black Panther Party begins. The question of the guilt or the innocence of the various defendants charged in connection with the tragic death of Alex Rackley must not be allowed to be determined by considerations of race, politics, or income.

The Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers--a group of seventeen community organizations--does not advance the particular political ideology of the Black Panther Party or of any other group. As Americans, we are, however, deeply concerned about the problem of a fair trial for poor people and minority or dissenting groups, such as the Black Panthers. During its fifteen-month existence, the Coalition has been actively concerned about such basic issues as: legality of search and seizure procedures; conditions of pre-trial detention such as accessibility to counsel, visitors, physicians, and reading material; denial of bail; restrictions of public attendance at the trials; prejudicial publicity and the court order preventing defendants and their attorneys from presenting their full case to the public; and, particularly, the high cost of legal defense for poor defendants.

The prosecution's expenses are all paid for by the taxpayers. The defense, on the other hand, has to raise all of the expenses in this long and complex case on its own. Transcripts alone cost over $500 a day. The defendants have no money--and there are no banquets to raise $450,000 in their behalf.

We are a New Haven organization. We are not connected with any national groups. Our only source of support must therefore come from New Haven Area residents--support that is vitally needed to carry out assistance to legal defense and to further our educational work on civil liberties issues.

Perhaps Pastor Martin Niemoller, the great German theologian, best expressed why all of us should be concerned about the New Haven Panther case when he said: *"In Germany, they first came for the Communists, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Communist. Then they came for the Jews, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a Jew. Then they came for the trade unionists, and I didn't speak up because I wasn't a trade unionist. Then they came for the Catholics, and I didn't speak up because I was a Protestant. Then they came for me--and by that time no one was left to speak up."*
We ask you to contribute as generously as possible. Thank you.

Willard Uphaus
James D. Hershman
Robert Abramovitz
Charles W. Forman
Robert Forsberg

Unemployment...

Continued from page 1.

pay and protection against layoffs. We should band together to fight for those things. If the corporation owners and bosses will not guarantee those things, then we'll just have to move them aside and rebuild the economy so workers, not bosses, control economic decisions.

Unions One Way

We begin by realizing that one by one, working people are powerless to change the economy. Unions are one way to do it. Our strength lies in our numbers when united for action together.

When we enthusiastically join in building strong unions, we can move against unemployment. We can push for legislation at all government levels to increase benefits to unemployed workers. We can work to have these benefits paid for through taxes on profits and unused equipment by the corporations who *cause* unemployment. The bosses might then think twice before layoffs.

Through our unions, we can organize pressure on employers to insist on severance pay for employees laid off. We can strengthen our contracts with employers by removing no-strike clauses. The strike is a basic weapon in our battle to prevent bosses from making working people bear the burden of a sick economy. Removing no-strike clauses from our contracts would allow us to use strikes or the threat of strikes to combat any attacks on working people's rights.

Beyond these and many other actions we might take, there is the fundamental task of reorganizing this economy. Together, the working people of America can establish a different system, better suited to our needs.

School Board Appointee

The following was sent as an open letter to Mayor Guida:

Dear Mayor Guida:

In view of the fact that a replacement on the Board of Education has not been named as yet, the staff of the Community Activities Division of the Connecticut Mental Health Center would like to recommend that a representative of the inner-city people would be appointed to this position.

Traditionally, the Board of Education has been composed of persons of professional and/or middle class backgrounds. It would seem appropriate to complement persons of such backgrounds with at least one person from lower socio-economic background, whose life experiences and perspective might be unique.

We suggest this for your consideration because we are aware of your concern for meeting the needs of the total community. We find that inner-city people are becoming more knowledgeable, we feel that their involvement in the decision making process will greatly benefit the city of New Haven.

The Community Activities Division is interested in promoting mental health in the community. If there are ways in which we can work together toward this goal, please call us.

Curtis Belton, Director
Community Activities Division

World Affairs

Chile Outlines Socialism

Cuba may no longer be alone in Latin America. Another country, Chile, recently elected a socialist government. Around the world, people are wondering about what the Nixon administration will do and what a socialist Chile will mean for all Latin America.

November 5, Chile's new president, Salvador Allende, addressed his people and the world at the National Stadium in Santiago, Chile. He described the goals of the Chilean people and their government in their change-over to socialism. The following are selections from Allende's talk.

What is a people's power?

People's power means that we will do away with the pillars on which the rich minorities have found support—those minorities that always condemned our nation to underdevelopment. We will do away with the monopolies, through which a handful of families control the economy. We will put an end to a tax system which has always borne down hard on the people and touched but lightly on the rich, a system which has concentrated the nation's savings in the hands of the bankers in their greed for amassing greater riches. We will nationalize money-lending and place it at the service of the prosperity of Chile and the people.

We will put an end to the plantations which condemn thousands of peasants to subjugation and poverty and keep the nation from getting from the land all the foodstuffs we need. A true agrarian reform will make it possible to do just what we are saying—feed the people. We will call a halt to the foreign takeover of our industries and sources of work, a process which subjects us to foreign exploitation. We will reclaim Chile's basic wealth, the large copper, coal, iron and nitrate mines, for the people. It is in our power—the power of those who earn their living by their work and who hold power today—to do these things.

New Socialist State

Everyone must be fully aware of our common responsibility. It is the essential task of the people's government—that is, of every one of us—to create a new, just state, one that can offer a maximum of opportunities to all of us.

Much has been said about the people's participation, and this is the time to put it into practice. All Chileans, of any age, have a task to fulfill. In that task personal interest will merge with the generous conduct of collective work. No state in the world is rich enough to satisfy all the aspirations of all its citizens if these do not first wake up to the realization that rights go hand in hand with duties and that success has more merit when it stems from one's own efforts and sacrifice.

Chile's Young People

Precisely on this solemn occasion I wish to speak to the young people. A rebellious student in the past, I will not criticize their impatience, but it is my duty to ask them to think calmly.

Young people, yours is that beautiful age during which physical and mental vigor enable you to undertake practically any endeavor. For that reason you are duty-bound to help us advance. Turn your eagerness into more work, your hopes into more effort and your impulsiveness into concrete accomplishments. Use your drive and energy to be better—the best—students and workers.

Thousands upon thousands of young people have demanded a place in the social struggle. Now they have that place. To those who have not yet taken part in this process, I say, "Come on, there's a place for everyone in the construction of our new society."

Escapism, decadence, superficiality and the use of drugs are the last resort of young people who live in countries which are notoriously rich but are without any moral strength. That cannot be the case of the young people of Chile. Follow the best examples, the examples set by those who leave everything behind to build a better future. That is why I've been deeply moved by the sight of portraits of the immortal Che Guevara.

Our Path to Socialism

What will be our path, our Chilean way of action, to defeat underdevelopment?

Our path will be that built on the basis of our experience; the path legitimized by the people in the elections; the path contained in the program of People's Unity; the path toward socialism through democracy and freedom.

People's unity is our watchword. We do not believe that there must be only one political party in order to achieve socialism. However, political events—both inside Chile and international—may lead to this situation. Civil war, when imposed upon the people as the only way toward freedom, leads to political rigidity; foreign intervention, in its frenzy for maintaining domination at all costs, makes the exercise of power authoritarian; and poverty and generalized backwardness make it difficult for political institutions to make progress and the people's organizations to grow stronger.

To the extent that such situations do or do not arise in Chile, so will our country, on the basis of its traditions, organize and create the mechanisms that, supported by the great majorities, will make possible the radical transformation of our political system to socialism.

Women's Feelings Define Sexuality

by Marilyn Snyder and Christine Pattee

This article is the first of a series about women. We are members of Women's Liberation and will be writing about both our feelings and factual information we have learned during two series of presentations of "Women and Our Bodies" sponsored by Womens Liberation. "Sexuality," our first article, will be in several parts. We would appreciate letters about these articles and about things women would like to say in future ones. Write c/o Women, **Modern Times.**

Most of us grow up with strong feelings about sex, but we don't talk about those feelings. So we've found out by spying on our older sisters and brothers, by asking our parents embarrassing questions and receiving "stork" answers, by getting slapped on the hand for "touching ourselves," and by giggling with our girl friends.

We usually are influenced to feel that something is wrong with sex, yet sexual feelings grow. Something in us tells us to touch and explore, but society tells us to stop. Sex therefore, becomes exaggerated in most of our minds so that we have to sneak to find out about it.

Young children watch their mother's soap opera on TV and see that the girl next door did a "bad" thing, and now she is going to have a baby. We reach for the books tucked away on the highest shelf of the bookcase and take them behind the sofa to find the "dirty" parts we know are there. If we're caught we're scolded. If we're not, we don't learn much anyway.

Bodies Seem Separate

All these things add up to ignorance about our own bodies. Sex and our bodies are made to seem things apart from us; things that we learn about from other people instead of trusting our own feelings. Women are told: men will be the sexual aggressors; men will set the sexual limits because they "know about *these things," women need to look* "sexy" so that men will be attracted to us, but we mustn't give in or "what will they think of us?" In other words, women must remain sexually pure while men are encouraged to "fool around."

No wonder sex is difficult for women. We are taught we shouldn't enjoy it, and then feel guilty when we do. We are taught that we are passive receptacles for a male penis, that the women's role in sex is to satisfy the man, etc, etc.

Women's sexual feelings have never been defined by women. We learned about them from male gynecologists, from Henry Miller, from men who tell us "if you loved me you would" and from a society which tells us to show a lot of skin and then tells us to turn off.

We learned from history and from men *like Napoleon Bonaparte who said:*

"Nature intended women to be our slaves. They are our property; we are not theirs. They belong to us, just as a tree that bears fruit belongs to a gardener. What a mad idea to demand equality for women!. Women are nothing but machines for producing children."

And how far have we come from Napoleon? Scientific studies like those of Drs. Masters and Johnson **Human Sexual Response** have helped give us part of our sexual image back. We women must do the rest. We are the source of knowledge about how our bodies react and feel. We must make new definitions of our sexuality.

NEXT WEEK: Intercourse and Orgasm

"The Board of Education requires me to give you some basic information on sex, reproduction and other disgusting filth."

A Dream

I mused that I worked all my life
and someone was snatching the goods
from under my hands.
It must be a dream.
How could that be?
In the real world—I mean, in the world
in which I am awake—would I permit
such a thing?

Perhaps a chipmunk or
a squirrel, or a pelican, paying me
the compliment of coming close to me.
perhaps them I would permit the
playful seizing of something
I possessed.
But standing
at the bench, day in and day out,
for an entire lifetime
producing
producing

while the heap keeps mounting up
beside the fellow who is merely
standing at my side and taking???—
You go into a bank and snatch a penny
and you land in jail.
You lift a loaf in a supermarket
and bars enclose you.
Could someone take my lifetime
production
while I am awake
and get away with it?
It's too crazy.
It has to be a dream

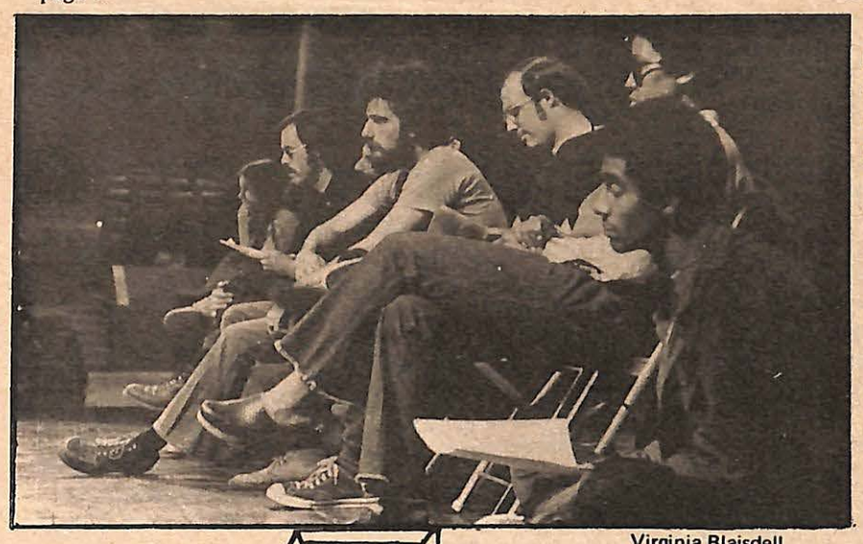
—S.A.

Boom Went The Boom

I had a job in '69
When everything was going fine.
I knew the pace was pretty fast,
But thought that it would always last.
When organizers came to town
I'd always sneer and turn 'em down:
I thought the boss was my best friend
And he'd stick by me to the end.

Now ain't got a word to say,
He chiseled down my pay,
Then took my job away.
Boom went the boom that day,
It made a noise that way.
I wish I had been wise,
Next time I'll organize.

MODERN TIMES

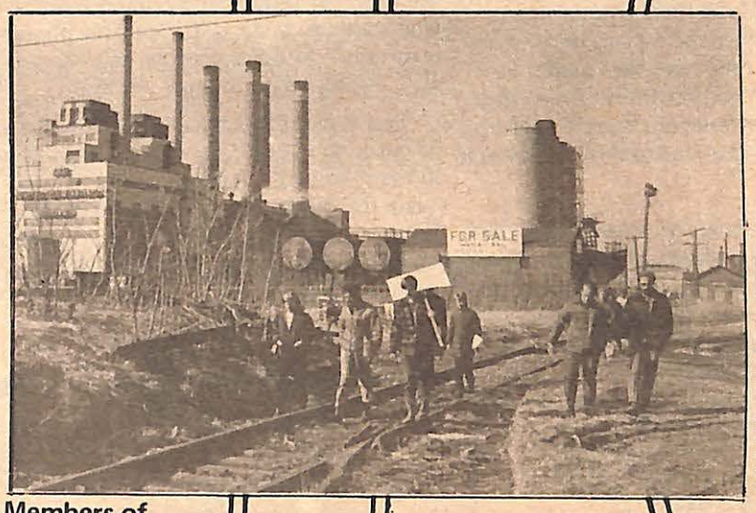


Virginia Blaisdell

Speakers at Southern Connecticut rally at which it was decided to go out on strike. Spring, 1970.

Tony Dominski

Throughout 1970 MODERN TIMES has worked to bring you news of people working together to gain control over their lives whether it be a strike, a demonstration against political injustice, a peace rally, an environmental offensive, or a youth group. The struggle is the same for all.

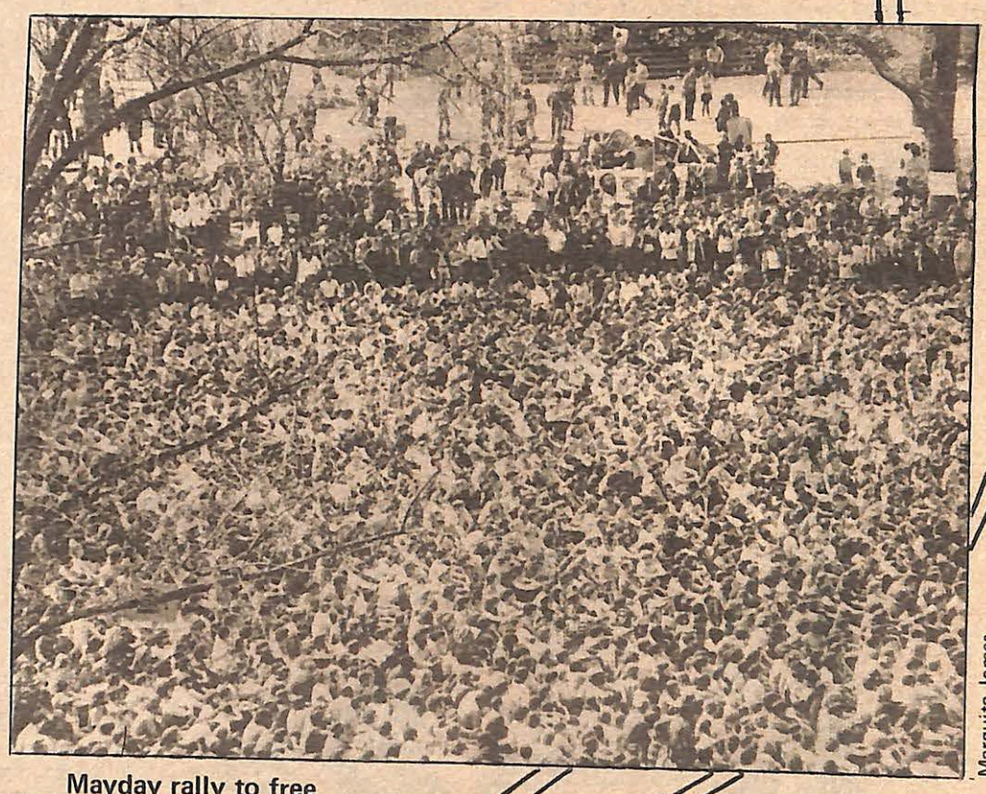


John Moulder

Members of Environmental Offensive leading pollution tour through scenic Fair Haven. February, 1970.

Alan Waggoner

Scene at childcare information table on Women's Liberation Day (August 26).



Marguita James

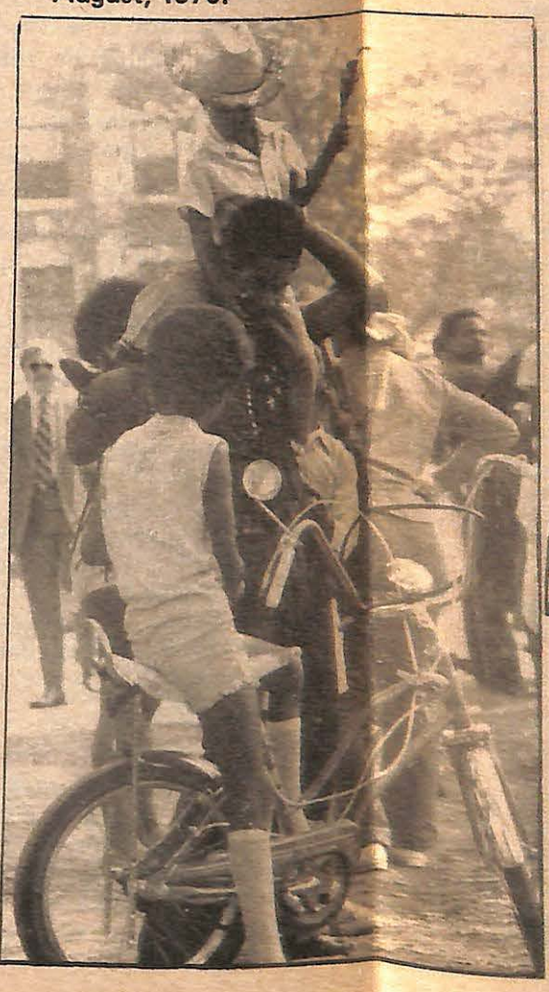
Mayday rally to free the Panthers: view from FBI office.

Virginia Blaisdell

Virginia Blaisdell

Avco strike picketers reading first edition of a new working person's newspaper: MODERN TIMES, May, 1970.

Waiting for the jury to come out at the trial of Panther Lonnie McLucas. August, 1970.



Alan Waggoner

Tony Dominski

Hill children at the People's Park built in the proposed path of Route 34. October, 1970.

Throughout 1970 MODERN TIMES has worked to bring you news of people working together to gain control over their lives whether it be a strike, a demonstration against political injustice, a peace rally, an environmental offensive, or a youth group. The struggle is the same for all.

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Waiting for the jury to come out at the trial of Panther Lonnie McLucas. August, 1970.

Alan Waggoner

Wooster Square residents at POINT summer program.

Courtesy of POINT

Virginia Blaisdell

Quality education: a major demand of the New Haven teachers' strike. September, 1970.

Virginia Blaisdell

Neighborhood people celebrating their own park on Williams Street. July, 1970.

Marchers crossing Elm Street on way to fall rally for immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Indochina.

Alan Kay

Free Food Distributed By People's Committee

by Joelle Dominski

To meet the increasing need of food for poor and unemployed people in the black community, the People's Free Food Program has been formed. The group seeks to localize support for the Black Panther Party trial by distributing information in addition to the food, to be solicited from local merchants.

At a press conference December 3 outside the courthouse where Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins are currently on trial, Pat Gallyot, spokeswoman for the group, compared the project with programs of the Black Panther Party.

"Both Chairman Bobby and Ericka Huggins saw the necessity for meeting the basic needs of the people through the implementation of socialistic programs like the Free Hot Breakfast for Children. Free Clothing and Free Health Centers," she said.

In addition, said Gallyot, while Huggins and Seale are in prison, "we the people will continue to move to feed, clothe and defend our communities." She called on "all human beings" to participate in the committee. Among organizational participants in the committee at this time are the Black Panther Party, Hill Neighborhood Corporation, a student group from Quinnipiac College, and some students from the Yale Law School.

Moving on Needs

John Seale read a statement from his imprisoned brother Bobby charging that the power structure only provides promises to the people. He said that the People's Committee and the Black Panther Party are moving on the people's needs.

Explaining why the Committee is providing food, Pat Gallyot added, "The ever-increasing unemployment rate in the black community and the inflationary practices of the Nixon Administration demonstrate the government's unwillingness to meet the needs of the poor and oppressed people in general and black people in particular. The black community is reminded daily that the machinery of this government does not work in its interest."

The Committee meets every Saturday at 1 p.m. at the First United Methodist Church, Elm and College Streets, to discuss plans for canvassing to get immediate food commitments as well as to organize on-going research and action committees.

Virginia Blaisdell

Pat Gallyot

Inmates Sue City Prison

Bare Jail Conditions

by Harry Henderson

The recent uprisings among prisoners in detention centers in New York City have begun to focus attention on the conditions in New Haven's own Correctional Center, better known as the Whalley Avenue Jail. Many of these conditions–not too dissimilar to those which led to the New York prison revolts–are exposed in a suit brought as a class action on behalf of two young men awaiting trial by New Haven lawyers Kenneth Kreiling and John R. Williams.

The two prisoners, Lawrence Smith, 19, and Theodore Harris, 16, have been kept in the jail for six and four months, respectively, awaiting trial. Neither has been able to raise bond.

In the suit, Kreiling points out that the jail (originally built in the 1850's) was built for 280 inmates. It now holds 400, 70% of which are pre-trial detainees. In other words, the majority of the inmates at Whalley Avenue are people only accused, not convicted of crime.

The cells in the largest part of the jail, the West Wing "Old Jail," were built for one prisoner, but most hold two. The cells are undersized, four and one-half by nine feet. The cells in the "New Jail" were abandoned by Sing Sing Prison and brought to New Haven seventy years ago.

Slop Buckets

The suit goes on to catalog the facts of life as lived by prisoners at Whalley Avenue. Instead of running water and toilets, prisoners share slop buckets which are kept in the cell. Beds are small, and the bedding is often very inadequate, especially because of the lack of proper heating. The bedding is described as "filthy," and the cells are described as "infested" with lice, roaches, mice and rats.

Besides the physical horrors of the jail, inmates live in constant danger from two sources: the guards and their fellow inmates. The guards threaten them with "the hole"--"five bare cells in the humid dark and cold basement without bed or toilet bucket."

Prisoners are also subject to the threat of violent physical attacks and sexual assaults by their fellow inmates. "Inmates are threatened, beaten and their property is destroyed to induce them to submit to sexual overtures of fellow prisoners." The suit also emphasizes the denial of basic civil liberties and other rights by censorship and surveillance.

Violations of Constitution

Perhaps the most striking thing mentioned in the suit is that conditions in the Whalley Avenue jail--largely for men unconvicted of crime--are far worse than those the prisoners may expect after conviction. This is not really a paradox, the suit claims, because these pre-trial conditions "tend to induce guilty pleas in violation of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments, and the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution." For those unable to raise bail, in other words, a guilty plea may look like the best ticket out of Whalley Avenue Jail.

Markle: A Fanatic...

Continued from page 2

four guilty verdicts Markle wanted on his unattractive style (as well, of course, as to the holes in his case). "Overtried is the standard comment.

Though widely acknowledged to be thorough in the preparation of a case, his tone of voice is whiny, exasperated, and his manner petulant. After three months, his constant, "I object to that, if you please, your honor," must have turned off the most patient juror.

Opinions of Arnold Markle range from "that .....!!" to "a devoted crimefighter" with "a great sense of charity...for defendants too." In between, the consensus seems to be that Markle is "abundantly candid", takes too much too personally ("I can't discuss my cases with Arnie any more," admitted one lawyer friendly to Markle), is pro-cop, is all for sending people to jail.

Moral and Defensive

In the past, he has stressed the need to "rehabilitate" criminals but also --revealingly to "get criminals off the streets." One lawyer remarked "He's constantly making moral arguments when he should be discussing the law." Characteristically, Markle jumped immediately into a denial of the political nature of the McLucas trial when the interviewer hadn't broached the subject. "You probably think it's a political trial," he said accusingly. "You're being defensive, Mr. Markle, I didn't even mention it." "Well, I *am* defensive."

A poem, "Details of a Court Proceeding, published anonymously in **Modern Times** catches what may well be the essence of Arnold Markle.

Arnold Markle, the D.A.
perky little Arnie Markle,
later spoke at a communion breadfast,
and a retirement dinner for a cop,
and he said that without law
we are all lawless, uncivilized
and destructive of human kind
and in his suburban home,
in the company of little children,
Markle fell asleep on affidavits,
and warm thoughts of quiet courtrooms
where death grows silently
with no one to know
but the long and passive dead.

At first glance, Markle's relationship to New Haven's police department looks like a close one. Like Ahern, he has advocated improved legal training for cops; without it, he said, both would look "like fools" in court.

Difference With Ahern

There is speculation, however, that Ahern has more than once stretched matters in giving Markle the facts of a case. Markle, who, at least, is honest or shuts up, is hardly likely to harbor warm feelings for Ahern as a result.

There is practically unanimous agreement that Markle has no ambition for elected office. One lawyer thinks that "He wants to be exactly where he is now," he's described as "a political neophyte," "not at all politically inclined" and sometimes the question is answered with a snort of disbelief.

"The state will be well represented," predicts George Tiernan, who preceeded Markle as state's attorney. Given the structur of the courts, there's not a chance that the state *won't* be well represented. The remaining question is, how well the community will be served by a man who is intensely subjective and likely to grow increasingly tough as public opinion demands an end to "the drug problem," violence and protests.

In the final analysis, the assessment is a political one (which no one would object to more vehemently than Markle himself). Markle is likely to be an efficient, dedicated, even "fanatic" as one interviewee remarked, protector of the worst in current prejudices.

Register Halts Press: Story too Strong

by Gilbert Hoffman

The early copies of the **New Haven** *Register on November 20 carried an indicting headline that few of its readers ever saw.*

"Troopers Found At Fault in Killing Of 2 Brothers" read the banner line on the City Edition. But some of the editors thought that this was too strong a charge to present to the public. So the headline and the lead paragraphs in the City Edition already running on the press was stopped and "made over" to read "Devlin Faults 4 Troopers In Killing Of 2 Brothers" a much milder statement, especially for those suburban readers in New London and Norwich, the locale of the alleged crime, who normally receive only the City Edition of the paper.

The story was about the findings of a one man Grand Jury, retired Superior Court Judge, Raymond J. Devlin.

Devlin was probing into a case involving two brothers who had been shot by four state troopers while supposedly "burgling" a school. Reports had circulated that a witness had seen the troopers planting a gun on the brothers. The troopers claimed that they were fired on first. Devlin charged that the troopers did plant the gun.

A spokesman for the Register, when questioned on the significance of making over a headline that was already running on the presses, said it was routine, but then admitted that this wording had been considered a mistake, and ordered changed by the Managing Editor, Charles McQueeney, who normally does not become involved in routine matters such as the exact phrasing in headlines.

More than just semantics was involved. A hasty conference among the senior staff had decided that they would say a grand jury could not "find fault" but could only "report" what facts it had discovered and make recommendations for legal action.

Bias Haunts Register

The Register spokesman indicated that the paper had become more careful in its wording, indeed "more sensitive all the way through (to racial and legal issues in its editorial content)" since it received so much criticism for its mishandling of the Black Panther-Alex Rackley Murder story in May, 1969.

At that time it broke the story with a banner headline that read "8 Panthers Held In Murder Plot" and developed in that and subsequent stories the impression that the Panthers as a group and the individuals involved were guilty of murder, long before the courts were given the chance to determine actual guilt or innocence.

CITY EDITION — The New Haven Register — WEATHER: TONIGHT: Cloudy, Rain; TOMORROW: Partly Cloudy (Full Details on Page 1)

138TH YEAR—NO. 322 ★ NEW HAVEN, CONN., 06503, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1970 — 65 Cents a Week Carrier Delivered — 10 CENTS

House Votes Rigid Controls

Opponents Of Trade Limits Threaten Senate Filibuster

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Meet Drug Buster George Miller, Narc with Knack

by Peter Friedland

As the shock of the many drug arrests set up by undercover agent George Miller spread among young people in New Haven, the question was repeatedly asked, "Who was he –*really*?"

Miller was a local boy who was an all-around extracurricular activities participant in Hillhouse High, from which he graduated in 1966. He is remembered there by some classmates as a "superficially likeable guy" to whom "it was really hard to get close." Miller, one classmate said, didn't have a very strong personality so that "nothing he did would be surprising."

Questionable Identity

It is still not clear whether he was actually in the National Guard after high school as he has told several people. But he worked at Caldor's, a department store in Hamden, full time until last January, when he moved to an apartment in West Haven and changed to part-time employment. It appears that he began working for the police in that month (whether he is an agent or a full-fledged cop is also still not clear).

That's when he started to grow his hair and beard--which he has trimmed down again since the busts, according to people who have seen him around the Sixth Circuit Court downtown.

George's Double Deals

He didn't make too many close friends, but he did hang around a lot--at the *View From the Bottom* office, Hungry Charlie's, the Green, and The Exit, as well as many people's apartments. And he bluffed his way out of questions about where he made his money--money he spent quite freely "getting to know people," it is reported--with claims of being on welfare or unemployment.

George also played political games: he attended the Panther support rallies on the Green (and is said to have thrown a whole handful of joints into the air to his friends) and even carried a banner for the Workers' League, a labor-oriented political group. It isn't known whether that was just part of the "cover" or whether he was also trying to get evidence for arrests of political activists.

Among the ways he operated were to bring people who wanted dope to other people he knew sold dope; buy it himself, or, as in several instances, offer a cash loan to someone and then ask for repayment in dope.

Tricky stuff--but it remains to be seen whether George might not have tricked himself. A cop who worked with him described him as "a green kid" who "will have to be primed for an hour before he can testify so he won't make any mistakes." Apparently they still didn't trust him to say anything because on Thursday, December 3, Miller testified that he had no independent recollection of anything he'd done, only his notes, which he "couldn't remember writing."

There are legal questions about an agent who commits a crime in order to cause someone else to commit a crime and then busts a person. That could be "entrapment," and if a defendant can prove that the agent tricked him into breaking the law, the case goes out the courtroom window.

Legal questions are not the only kind people may have for George, though, and the rumors are that he is toting a gun as well as having changed his hairdo and the color of his hip glasses.

Second Wave of Drug Busts

Cops Harass 'Little People'

by Peter Friedland

Ed Rawls is young and black, and last week, he was angry and uptight, too.

His fiance, Fannie Henderson, was one of 54 alleged "dope pushers" caught in a second wave of widely-publicized arrests by Chief Ahern's Narcotics and Gambling squad.

The first arrests, three weeks ago, mostly for alleged sales of marijuana, LSD, hashish, and other non-addictive drugs, involved mainly young white "street people" who had the misfortune to have known George Miller, an undercover agent.

Henderson, like most of the others arrested in the second wave (bringing the original "New Haven 70" to a total of 154) is young and black. She is charged with selling cocaine, while many others allegedly sold cocaine or heroin.

10 Months Pregnant

But she is special because she has been pregnant for 10 months, has a history of heart trouble, and is on a methadone (narcotic substitution) program because she used to be a heroin addict and wants to kick the habit.

Rawls, legal aid lawyer John Williams, and others had to work rather hard to convince some doctors and staff members of the Niantic Prison Farm for Women, and a judge that Fanny had a good chance of dying if she went into labor without the best medical facilities close at hand.

And, it wasn't until three days after she was arrested that a court hearing with a doctor's testimony finally got Fanny into Yale-New Haven Hospital.

Petition Against Arrests

Meanwhile, Rawls was so angry that he attended several meetings about the busts with about 150 others, equally upset New Haven youths, spoke on a radio program, and began circulating a petition attacking the arrests.

Rawls speaks with contempt about the charge against Fanny Henderson. You can hear outrage and disbelief in his voice when he is asked whether the charges against the 20-year old mother and the others are true.

"We were in Washington the day she's supposed to have sold that cocaine!" he declares.

Further, he claims, if the others were arrested in the same way she was, they could hardly have been the "big-time" heroin or cocaine dealers the way those police press releases made it seem.

"And hey, check out how the cops get these names, will you? They get some other junkie in jail who hasn't got enough money to get out and they tell him, 'we'll let you out if you tell us the names of dealers you know.' "

"So what's that junkie gonna do—he's desperate, he doesn't want to go to jail... All he's got to do is give them the name of somebody he knows has a record, whether or not that person really sells. And the cops use that to arrest people like Fanny."

"If they're such big dealers, how come they don't have any money to get themselves out on bail," Rawls demands.

Society's Smashing Them

Fanny had been involved with heroin since her early teens, and has a record of drug arrests. But, like a number of the 54, Rawls says, she recently went on methadone "in the hope of bettering herself."

"These people are trying to do something *constructive* and society's smashing them down...."

It is quite possible, of course, that among the 54 there are some people who are still addicts, and who may even have made enough money to live on and keep up their own habits.

But as Rawls pointed out, "how many poor, young or black people like all those arrested have the money and the connections to bring that stuff in from Mexico and Africa and Europe?"

"Little people" who are trapped in the network of petty crime and police harassment on the streets of cities like New Haven across the country will always be replaced by other addicts in trouble.

Too Many Friends

But, just like big bankers in the corporate world, the sources of large amounts of money needed to grow, cut, and ship, bulk quantities (and bribe police and customs officers) halfway around the globe are very special people, and they seem to have too many friends in high places to be stopped.

If Ed Rawls knows this, so does Jim Ahern, his narcotics squad, and so do the judges and prosecutors who continue to add even more hell into the already miserable lives whose trials have suddenly been brought into the courtroom.

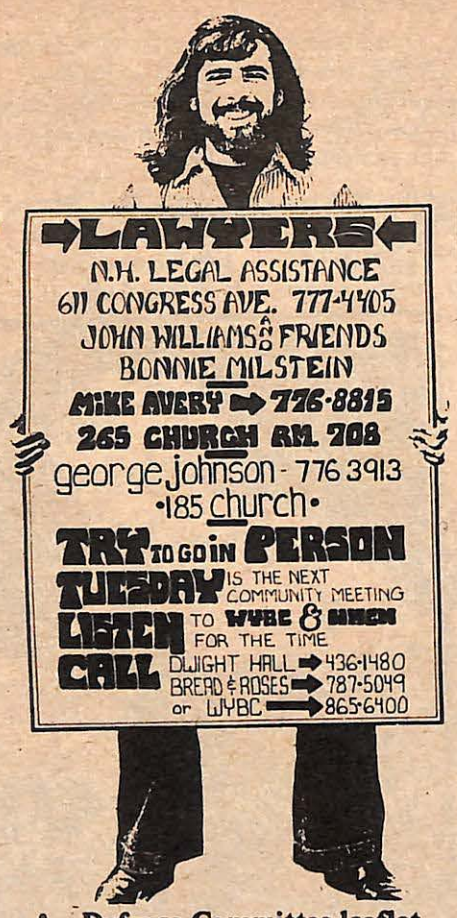
People go into court and watch, and people leave wondering how these distinguished officers of the law and the courts continue to be part of such destructive fraud—and with such straight and sober faces.

Youth Hit Drug Busts...

Continued from page 1

Anti-Smack Campaign

An "anti-smack" campaign in New Haven was proposed as a way of letting New Haven residents know that young people, both black and white, "recognize heroin as poison" and "are against it more than anybody else."



• **Defense Committee leaflet**

Also, ways of putting addicts in touch with existing drug rehabilitation programs such as Daytop, Narco, Connecticut Mental Health Center, and methadone programs and the creation of new agencies closer to the community were called for.

In addition, methods of self-defense against unwarranted police arrests or harrassment were proposed.

"If you don't want to get picked up, don't walk around New Haven alone," and "we need community control of the police," were among the suggestions in this area.

It was agreed that bail money raised from the public would be used for all the defendants, not just the first 70, and that as much of a coordinated defense of all those arrested would be attempted.

Bad Jail Conditions

The conditions in the jails also came under attack from many of the participants. (See related story, page 10) Plans were made to seek public tours of Whalley Ave., Niantic and other facilities. In addition, people volunteered to work on means of investigating any or all arrests of New Haven residents, so that individuals would not be left on their own to cope with police, the courts, jails and bondsmen.

How far all of these plans will go is anybody's guess. But the people at the meetings seemed pretty determined, since, as one speaker warned, "it could be any of us the next time."

Jim Ahern looks good when the nation's media zooms in on him, but thanks to his latest moves, he may soon be facing a much closer and more critical audience. If you're interested in joining call 436-1480.

Reply to Charges

Youth Lawyers Attack Ahern

by Julie Ellison

That New Haven's police chief likes publicity is obvious from the recent avalanche of Ahern appearances, taped statements and daily press releases. His bent for criticizing the bar took a new tack in the wake of the recent "drug crack down".

On December 1, Ahern attacked Legal Assistance Attorney John R. Williams and Public Defender Anthony DeMayo for statements in which they allegedly questioned the use of undercover agents in halting drug traffic, charging that such comments encourage rather than stop drug use. Both Williams and DeMayo are representing young people picked up in the busts.

Although it was pointed out to Ahern that he might have confused John Williams with Carl Williams, a representative of the Ad Hoc Committee to Defend the New Haven 70—who did in fact make a similar statement—Ahern insisted that Attorney Williams was the one. Williams denied having made the comment and responded, **"If this is an example of the quality of investigation done by the Police Department, New Haven taxpayers have cause for genuine alarm." Charging Ahern with 'trial by press release', he continued, "Attacking young people by smearing their lawyers says more about Chief Ahern than it does about me." Williams has said that he is "considering" bringing a suit against the Chief.**

'Unfortunate', Says DeMayo

DeMayo, a former Connecticut Bar Association president, was on a radio talk show and was asked his reaction to the characterization of the young defendants as "big time pushers." He replied it is "unfortunate that any police official would characterize them as such," because he felt that the young defendants aren't "anywhere near that." DeMayo added that there are some who oppose the use of undercover narcotics agents but does not take that position himself.

Such statements by Ahern "interfere with the chances for a fair trial," DeMayo said, but most importantly, "lead the public to believe that the drug problem is disappearing."

Chavez Picks Lettuce For New Boycott Drive

by Steve Ellner

"Just about all those with any 'knowledge' of unions said that the grape boycott would not work. They told us at the time that you can boycott wine but not grapes. Now they are saying you can boycott grapes but not lettuce."

These words were spoken by Cesar Chavez, the leader of the Chicano (Mexican-American) grape workers, who after a 5-year strike on the West Coast, finally won recognition of their union, the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC), which is affiliated with the AFL-CIO. Chavez spoke at Stiles College dining room at Yale Dec. 1 in an attempt to rally support for the lettuce boycott.

Virginia Blaisdell

After Chavez returned to California, he was jailed for an "indefinite" term for his leadership of the boycott.

The UFWOC is organizing agricultural workers, which, due to anti-labor legislation and the migratory nature of many of the workers, had long been regarded as an "impossible task."

Buy Union Lettuce

"The time has passed when 2 white men can get together and determine the lives of black or brown people," Chavez stated. Chavez went on to denounce the "upstairs job," namely the contract signed between the teamsters union and certain lettuce companies. The teamsters bypassed the UFWOC and the Chicano workers in making a deal with the lettuce growers to represent the field workers. The Chicano workers want to be represented by a Chicano union, and for that reason the UFWOC has initiated a boycott of lettuce not picked by UFWOC workers.

Cesar explained to the audience how one can determine whether lettuce is union lettuce: The UFWOC union label will appear on the lettuce wrapper; if the lettuce is not wrapped, then the label will be on the crate which the lettuce comes in; the union label consists of a black flag and occasionally union initials will appear on the flag itself.

New Myths About Grapes

Chavez commented about the "whole generation of grapeless people." One mother had come and told him that her son was under the impression that Cesar Chavez had invented grapes.

In a more serious vein, Cesar talked about the determination of the Chicano workers to win the strike. What made such victory possible, despite all odds? "Too many people were on our side, and not enough on the other side--it was the sheer force of numbers that brought victory," Cesar said.

Students Boycott Yale Lettuce

A number of the 32 Chicano Yale students in the back of the room listened to Chavez. Toward the end of the meeting, *they took a collection for their striking brothers.*

Later this Chicano group, calling themselves the Chicano Boycott Committee, met with Mr. Albert Dobie, Director of University Dining Halls, and discussed Yale's policy of buying scab lettuce. Since Dobie refused to respect the boycott, the Chicano group issued a statement calling for a boycott of all lettuce served at the Yale cafeterias.

The statement read: *"In view of the unresponsive attitude on the part of the dining hall management, we the Chicano students at Yale see the boycott on the part of all Yale students as a necessary course of action."*

Abortion: Women vs. Conn.

All Connecticut women of childbearing age are being urged to join a suit against the State challenging the constitutionality of its abortion law.

The suit is being initiated by "Women vs. Connecticut," an organization of women based in New Haven. It will be filed in the federal district court in early February by eight women lawyers.

"Any woman of childbearing age living in Connecticut, married or single, with or without children, may become a plaintiff in the suit, Nancy Greep, a biology student and spokeswoman for the group, said in a statement December 7. "Women health workers and women in counseling positions—of whatever age—are also encouraged to join the suit as plaintiffs."

The current state abortion law forbids any woman to get an abortion, unless it is "necessary to preserve her life or that of her unborn child." The law also includes penalties for persons who perform abortions or who counsel a woman to get an abortion. "Women vs. Connecticut" argues that the current abortion law is unconstitutional because it violates a woman's fundamental right to privacy.

"Over a million women obtain illegal abortions every year in this country. Thousands of these women die and countless more are injured for life," stated Greep. "Thousands more are forced to carry unwanted pregnancies to term, resulting in mental anguish and financial hardship for both the unwilling mothers and the unwanted children."

Representatives of "Women vs. Connecticut" are now speaking at meetings throughout the State explaining the suit and signing up plaintiffs. Any women's group interested in having a speaker or any woman wanting further information or plaintiff forms should write "Women vs. Connecticut," Box 89, Yale Law School, or call 436-0364. Donations to help finance the legal proceedings should be made out to "Women vs. Connecticut" and sent to same address.

Camps Offer Summer Jobs

by Peter O'Connell

Working with kids is great. Working in the outdoors is great. Working at a summer youth camp is a way to do both things. Such jobs are usually scarce, but the United Church of Christ, the United Presbyterian Church and the United Methodist Church *have a number of them available at their camps for those who apply early.*

They want applications from "sensitive and concerned" high school and college students interested in working with young people and families. A list of some of the jobs available appears below.

For information contact: Rev. Donald Hostetter, Room 320, 475 Riverside Dr., N. Y., N.Y. 10027. Interviews can be arranged at various locations during the Christmas holidays and other convenient times.

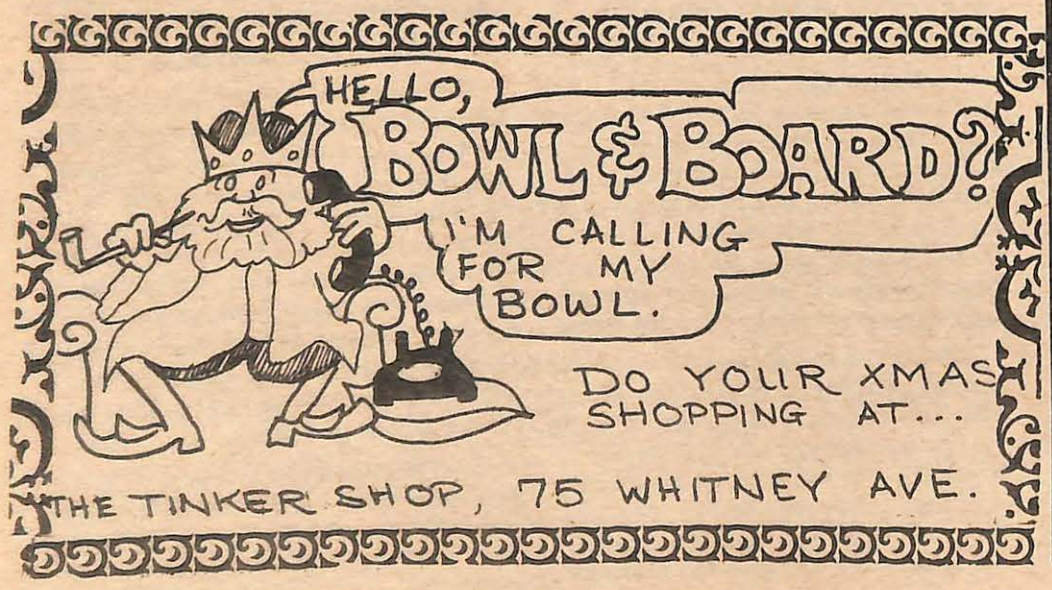
Paid jobs:

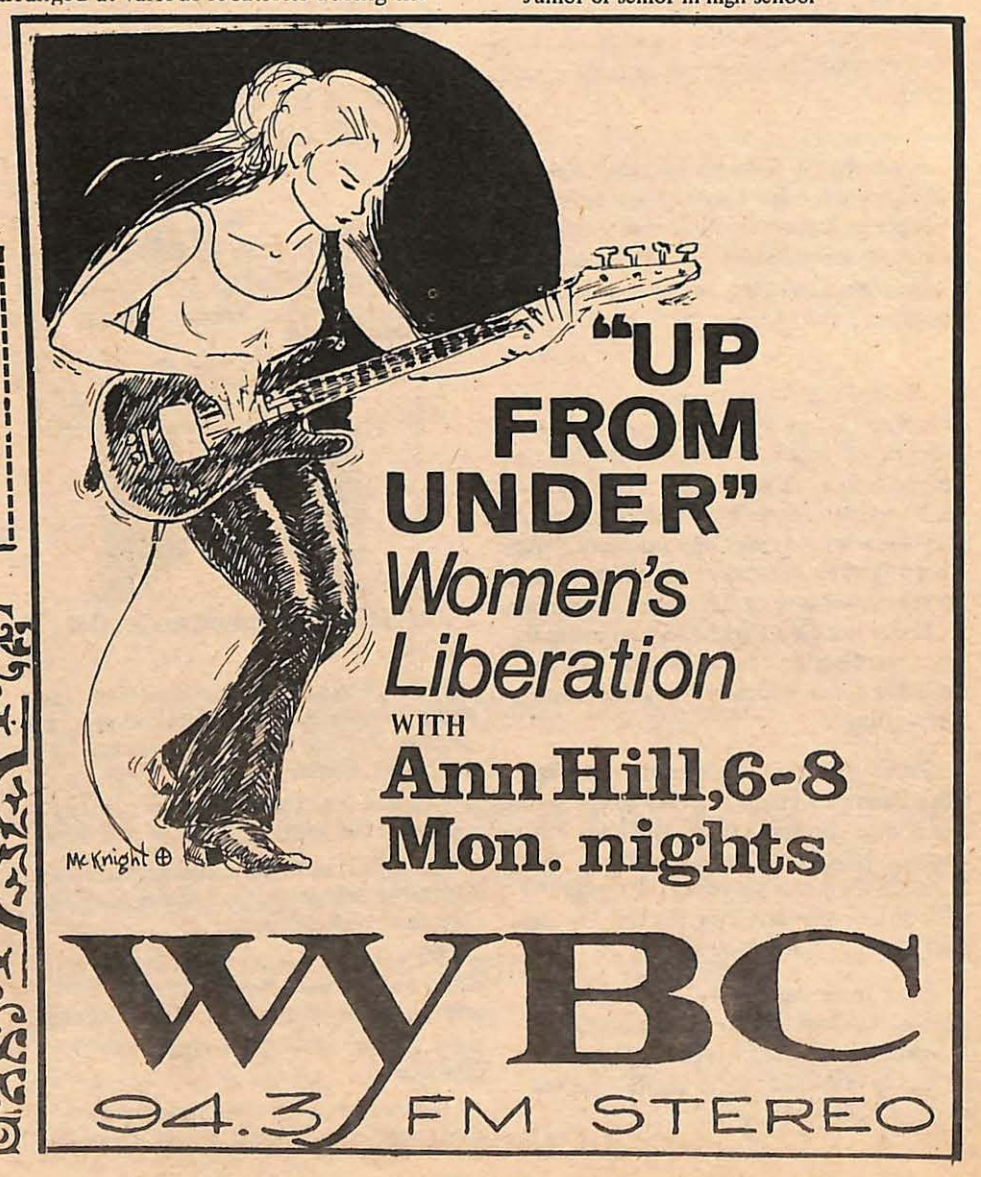
Camp Nurse - R.N. in New York and Conn.
Camp Manager - 21 years of age or older
Waterfront Director - Water Safety Instructor Certificate
Ass't Waterfront Director - Senior Lifesaving Certificate
Counselors - One year beyond high school or older
Maintenance Ass't. - 16 years of age or older
Dishwasher - 16 years of age or older
Housekeeper - 16 years of age or older
Dining Room Hostess - 18 years of age or older
Arts and Crafts Leader - 21 years of age or older
Cook - 21 years of age or older
Ass't. Cook - 18 years of age or older

Volunteers needed:

Counselors-in-training - Junior or senior in high school
Counselors - One year beyond high school
Counselors for Muscular Dystrophy Camp - Junior or senior in high school

Tommy's Pizza & Restaurant
DELIVERY ON LARGE ORDERS
You tried the rest . . . now try the best.
Eat it here or take it out.
1223 Campbell Ave. West Haven, Conn. PHONE: 933-9960





WNHC Sale Prevented By Citizen Group

by Joelle Dominski

Viewers and listeners of WNHC almost lost about half of the news coverage and practically all of the scanty public service programming they get.

The coverage was saved when a citizens group in Washington prevented a speedy sale last month of the three stations (AM and FM radio, and TV) and six others in Pennsylvania and California by Triangle Publications to Capital Cities Broadcasting. Cap Cities, which promises a programming schedule much poorer than what already exists, plans to resell the WNHC radio stations and keep the TV.

The citizens action group, Citizens Communication Center, pointed out in a petition to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) that the $110,000,000 sale was for profit only, which violates FCC regulations.

Quality not considered

Cap Cities plans to sell WNHC-FM immediately to Metro Communications Inc. Metro only promises to include "a mere 15 minutes a week to public affairs programming while also reducing news and non-entertainment," the group charged.

They emphasized that this "surely... does not satisfy the licensee's obligation to provide the listener and the community with suitable access to aesthetic, moral and social ideas."

No Local Involvement

The total sale would violate FCC regulations against concentration of control. With Cap Cities owning both Philadelphia-based WFIL as well as WNHC they would have a monopoly on the airwaves from Southern Massachusetts through Northern Delaware. Since this is New Haven's only TV station, possibility of local participation would be virtually wiped out.

The petition filed by Citizens Communi-Center was prepared by a group of 12 law students who spent the summer researching the situation. Both Triangle and Cap Cities were taken aback by the request to either dismiss the application or hold a public hearing. But the corporations intend to go ahead with their plans and force the issue in a hearing. This will probably delay the sale at least a year.

Owner of Triangle Publications is Walter Annenberg, staunch Republican and currently Ambassador to Britain.

Hostel Hospitality Is Spreading

by John Moldenhauer

If you've ever driven by a long string of cyclists pumping down the highway with their gear lashed over their back wheels, chances are that you were on your way to a motel and the cyclists were on their way to a youth hostel.

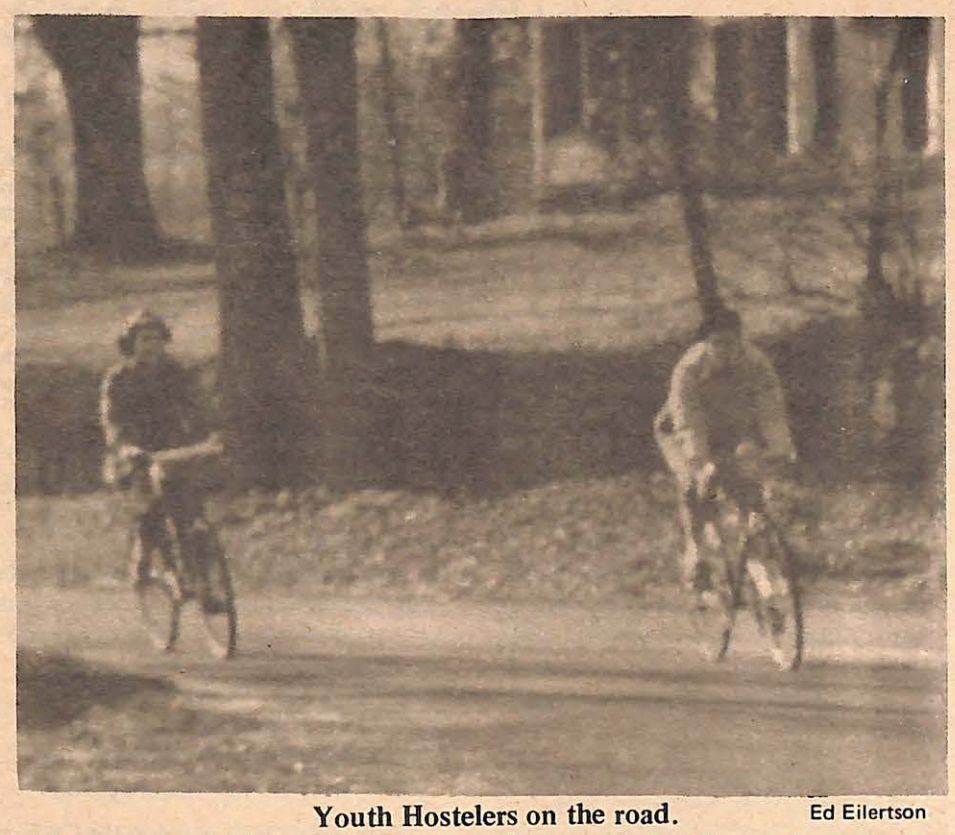
In 1969, 21 million people in Europe and the U.S. spent the night in hostels. This figure is rather impressive when you consider that most of these people arrived on foot or bike.

Hosteling was imported to the U.S. in the early 1930's by two teachers familiar with the Hostel Federation in Europe. There are now over 47,000 members of the U.S. federation, American Youth Hostels, Inc. (AYH). AYH growth in the U.S. has been somehow like that of the Volkswagen: the number around increases every year, but the price stays about the same.

For instance, the overnight fee in European hostels (which are all government-supported) ranges from $0.40 to $1.00. In the U.S. the fee is $0.50 to $2.00 per night from March to October and $6.00 to $10.00 per night from October to March, the skiing season.

What You Must Do

Normally, hostelers must do their own cooking, cleaning and bedmaking. Hostels are, in a sense, self-service motels, if you ignore the AYH custom that says you aren't supposed to arrive in a motor-driven vehicle. The hostel custom of getting there under your own steam has discouraged AYH passholders from seeking out hostels just for a cheap place to spend the night. Hostels are that, but they are reserved for people moving "under their own steam."



Youth Hostelers on the road. Ed Eilertson

An AYH-issued pass is required at all hostels—it costs $5.00 to $10.00, depending on age. A family pass costs only $12.00, however. A sleeping sack (two sheets) or bag is also required of people staying at hostels.

"Houseparents", the managers of a hostel, make little money in the hostel program. Generally they operate their hostel because they like meeting the kind of people who hostel and because hostel customs respect their 9-to-5 livlihood; for example, hostelers must arrive no earlier than 4:00 p.m. and leave no later than 9:00 a.m.

What They Have

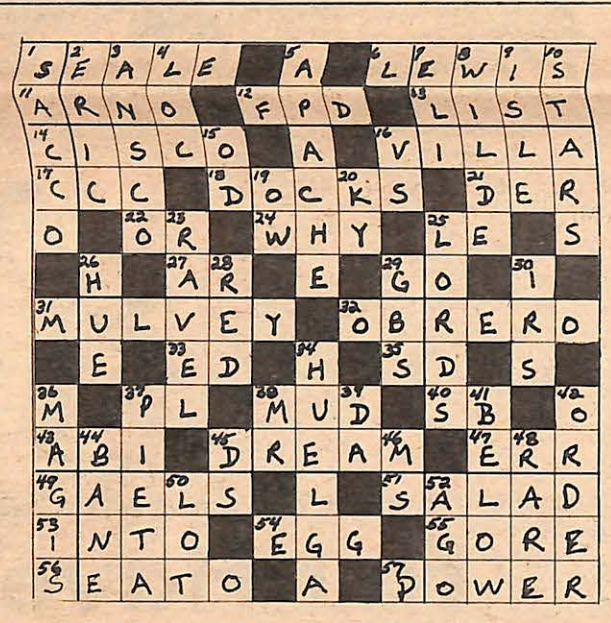
Each hostel provides as a matter of course separate dorms and washing facilities for males and females, communal kitchen, communal recreation room, cooking utensils, blankets, a 10:00 p.m. curfew, and two houseparents to enforce it. The curfew bugs some people—usually those who haven't moved their body very much during the day and aren't tired enough to sleep. Few houseparents, though, are uptight about quiet rapping after lights-out. Booze and smoking are not allowed. 14 years old is the minimum for membership except for those on a family pass.

For those who prefer to travel afar with a leader in a group, the national AYH staff sets up annually more than 50 four-to-eight week trips to Europe, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East as well as to all parts of the U.S. and Canada. The cost of these trips ranges from $300 to $1200.

Volunteer AYH Councils in various cities help AYH members set up shorter trips in their area. The NewHaven Council is at 48 Howe Street, telephone 562-5292. A handbook (free with AYH membership) locates all hostels and what's around them to do. The best plans are usually hatched at the hostel itself over a hot meal with new friends.

If you've spent some cold, wet nights in a state forest, or long, sleepy hours on the road in the wee hours, you should try the warmer, drier, more friendly alternative of the growing hostel commune-ity.

People's Puzzle Solution



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— Daniel Berrigan
April 1970

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ON FILM

The 'Outsider': He's 'In' Again

by Harry Henderson

Five Easy Pieces: Directed by Bob Rafelson. Screenplay by Adrian Joyce. Starring Jack Nicholson, Karen Black, Susan Anspach, Lois Smith.

Burn!: Directed by Gillo Pontecorvo. Written by Franco Solinas. Starring Marlon Brando, Evaristo Marquez, Renato Salvatori.

Five Easy Pieces has been touted as a "working class" film with a new kind of hero. Unfortunately, the makers of the film stand in the same fantasizing relationship to the American working class as Walt Disney did to Mickey Mouse. As in *Joe,* the picture of the lives of working people is presented as a haze of beer, TV, country music and bowling. Like most films and books which pretend to be about working class life and problems, *Five Easy Pieces* is really about the problems of the middle class.

The film only comes to life halfway through, when the "antihero" (Jack Nicholson), a middle-class dropout into working class culture, returns home. The scenes on the estate of his family of concert musicians are beautifully photographed on a lush, wet island in the Pacific Northwest, and they give the film a sense of place and atmosphere which fills out the sketchy characters. The dialogue and human relationships begin to make sense in that setting and the acting improves. (The actresses are particularly fine in this film--I think especially of Lois Smith as Nicholson's talented and vulnerable sister).

The Ghost of James Dean

Five Easy Pieces **is not a satire, despite its careless burlesque of working class culture, and its random slaps at lesbians.** ***Nor does it really explore its natural subject, the tensions of a highly disciplined and tightly-knit artistic family. The thing which holds this patchwork together is Jack Nicholson's performance as a restless, sharp-tongued and unpredictable drifter. The soul of the film is the attempt to recreate the kind of tough "outsider" hero that Bogart was for the 'forties or Brando for the 'fifties. The only problem is that Nicholson's character (through no special fault of the actor's) reveals no motivation for his anti-social attitudes. Worse yet, he reveals no desires that he wants to satisfy. Even when Brando just mumbled or James Dean just glared, you always got the idea that they wanted*** *something.* **If Hollywood wants to dust off** *Rebel Without a Cause,* **they'll have to hire some good writers.**

The comparison with Brando brings up another film shown recently by the Yale Law School Film Society in advance of its New Haven release—Gillo Pontecorvo's *Burn!,* starring Marlon Brando himself. It's kind of saddening to talk about these two films together because it is such a sharp reminder of the difference between the commercialized half-baked movie Hollywood typically puts out (yes, I'm addicted to them too!) and the work of a conscious and uncompromising artist.

Pontecorvo's History Lesson

Burn! is set on an island in the Caribbean in the nineteenth century and is a brilliant lesson in the history of the way an imperial power (in this case England) takes over an old-style slave colony (in this case Portugal's) and turns it into a "free" society--exploited new style by corporations and the profit system.

Pontecorvo does a risky thing for an artist. In order to show both the workings of imperial power and the resistance of the people to it, he separates the emotional identification of his audience with some characters from their intellectual understanding of the social-historical situation. He had done the same thing in his earlier film, *The Battle of Algiers.* In that film, Pontecorvo had shown the counterpoint of revolutionary activity and government repression which led to the freeing of Algeria from French rule. On one level, Pontecorvo teaches the nature of imperialism, and on another, he engages our sympathies with the people who have revolted against oppression

Imperial Logic vs. People's Spirit

Pontecorvo's main device is to show the professional technician of empire--a French General in *Battle,* **a British secret agent (Brando) in** *Burn!*--**who understands and explains in detail the relentless logic of control over a rebellious people. In** *Battle* **that logic consisted of torture and executions, in** *Burn!* **of the effective extermination of the population of the revolutionized Afro-Americans of the Caribbean island. To this Pontecorvo opposes only the power of the spirit of the people, which cannot be stopped short of total annihilation. In both** *Battle* **and** *Burn!* **the logic of imperial domination is ruthlessly carried out. Yet in both the heroic spirit of resistance in the people promises them the ultimate victory beyond doubt.**

Burn! is superbly photographed and performed, and the handling of mass scenes and crowds is especially fine. Yet Pontecorvo's lesson does not work as successfully in *Burn!* as in *Battle.* The crux of the problem is the character played by Brando. The history lesson is largely taught by him, for he is shown as a man who accepts and explains and executes the ruthless logic of imperialism at the same time that he admires and sympathizes with the rebels. He is a character who is not only an outsider to society but a stranger to himself. It is as if Pontecorvo, like the makers of *Five Easy Pieces,* expects the audience to accept this kind of stereotyped "outsider" figure without bothering about his motivation.

The trouble shows up in every aspect of this deep and fascinating film. Brando and other characters say things which are too modern, and there often is no natural flow from one episode to another. Worse still, the pace suffers--the electrifying rhythm of *Battle* has been replaced by a stop-and-start tempo. Brando, who in the past has convincingly played revolutionaries (*Viva Zapata!*) and confused liberals (*The Ugly American)* cannot by himself fill the vacuum of motivation at the center of *Burn!.* Pontecorvo is a master of the film of revolution, but so far, *Battle of Algiers* is his masterpiece.

Bibbi Rayder
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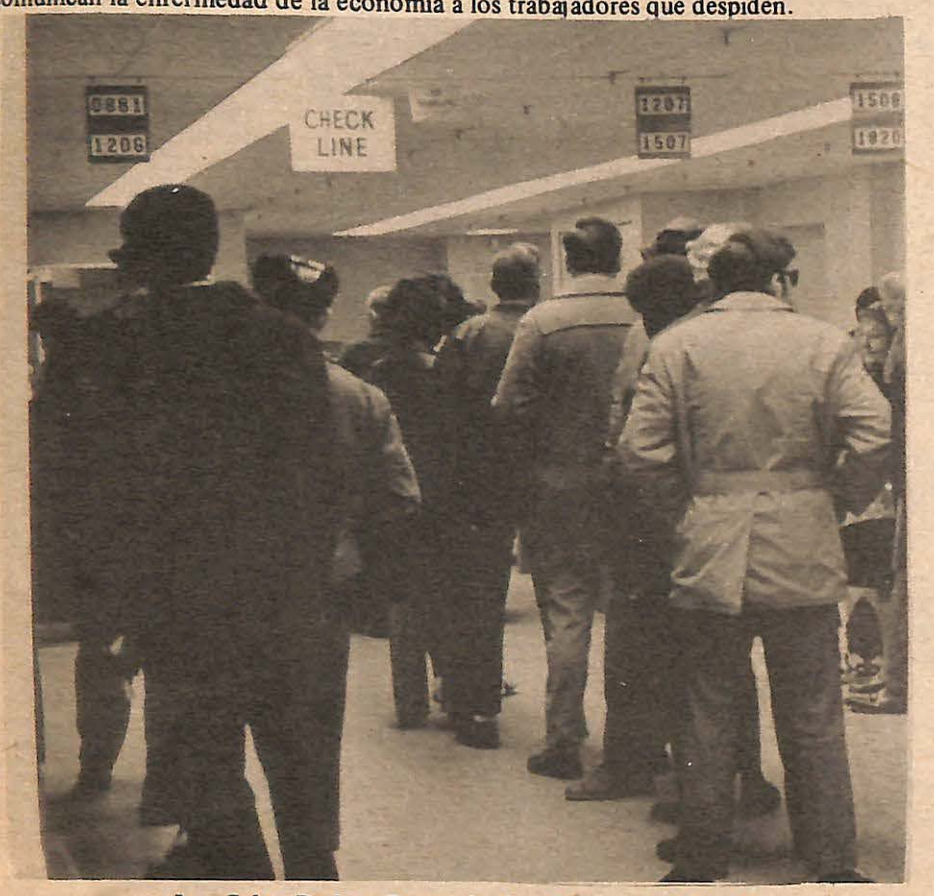
Negros, Blancos, y Morenos Sufren por la Recesion

No se engane. Hay muy pocos trabajadores con empleos seguros. La clase de gente que esta perdiendo su empleo en estos dias incluye cada tipo de empleo posible.

El sexo, edad, abilidad o education no son garantia para mantener ningun empleo. No es lo que uno sabe o hace lo que cuenta. Es la enferma economia de los E. U., no su gente trabajadora la que causa ese desempleo desperdiciado.

Pro que despiden los jefes a sus empleados? En una recesion por economia enferma los jefes tratan de salvar sus ganancias despediendo empleados. Enfrentados con pocas ordenes por sus productos o con menos dinero para sueldos, los jefes tienen que elegir entre disminiur sus ganancias y sus salarios o despedir a sus empleados. Las estadisticas de desempleo prueban que prefieren despidos. La situacion se reduce a que los jefes comunican la enfermedad de la economia a los trabajadores que despiden.



Las Colas De Los Desempleados Crecen Cada Vez Mas

Que se Puede Hacer

Que pueden hacer los trabajadores? Por lo menos podemos entender *que pasa* en esta economia, que priva a la gente de empleo a pesar de *que objetos y servicios* son necesarios o merecedos por el pueblo americanos Necesitamos trabajo, sueldo decente y proteccion contra despidos.

Si los duenos de las corporaciones y los jefes no garantizar estes cosas entonces tendremos que hacerlos a un lado y reconstruir la economia de manera que los trabajadores, no los jefes, controlen las decisiones economicas.

Comprando en Macys

Lleva lo que Necesite Deje el Resto

Recientemente una manana un group de 40 madres fueron a Macy's en New York y salieron con las manos llenas de ropa, sin molestarse en pagar por ella. Son miembros de la Welfare Rights Organization, de gentes que viven de Welfare que luchan contra las injusticias del sistema de Welfare. Hay un capitulo en 238 Legion Ave. llamado las New Haven Welfare Moms.

Diez de las mujeres fueron arrestadas en Macy's antes de ser llevados a la comisora insistieron en que Macy's envolviera todas las ropas. En la comisaria, las mujeres llegaron preparadas. Consiguieron quien audara sus ninos para poder ir a la corte. Las policias trataron de quitarles la ropa pero no los dejaron. No querian que se les acusara de robar todo tipo de cosas.

La ropa era buena evidencia para las implicaciones politicas de su acto.

La Welfare Rights Organization ha venido luchando por obtener ropa escolar para ninos. Hace 2 anos la legislatura del estado de Nueva York corto los fondos para "Special Allowances" que incluian dinero para ropa y muebles. Ahora solo se da este dinero en sasos de incendio o inundacion. Esto deja a las madres sin dinero para ropa para que sus hijos vayan a la escuela.

La Historia de Vietnam

La Policia Arresta Drogavictos Pero No a los Traficantes

Tres policias pateando y golpeando a un hombre? Un hombre esposado y tirado en el suelo? Pateandolo en la cabeza y la ingle

Dos policias secretos, pistola en mano, persiguiendo testigos. Mientras que por lo menos otros 8 carros policiales y vagones llenos de policias llegan apaganlas luces? algunos de los policias parados y viendo sus colegas patean, gritan y saltan sobre el.

Chicago, Bridgeport o Dallas a principios de siglo? No, New Haven, el martes 2 de diciembre de 1970 a las 2 a. m. en State Street. El detective Vincent Pastore y el Detective Criscie y un negro no identificado son los responsables de la brutalidad. Les gusta molestar a negros, portorriquenos "hippies" y otros "indeseables."

La victima de estos profesionales? Eddie Friscoe, 27 anos, con una historia de instituciones mentales, terapia dechoque y dos convicciones por asalto a un oficial de policia.

"Los policias saben que Eddie tiene problemas. Les gusta provocarlo, hacerlo pelear con ellos. El es una de esas gentes que ellos arrestar por cualquier cosa, cuando lo ven..." dice una de las muchas personas que presenciaron a Pastore y los otros golpear a Eddie.

Brutalidad Policiaca

La noche anterior, Eddie caminaba frente a su casa cuando la patrulla se detuvo.

El policia salio lo esculco y le dijo que iba a ser arrestado. Eddie queria saber por que. El policia, dice Eddie, no le queria decir. Eddie, sabiendo lo que las policias piensan de el puso sus manos detras, mostrando que no trataba de hacer nada.
Eddie recibio un rociada de MACE en la cara, jue arrestado por vagancia y "unos cuantos golpes en la cabeza" y $100 de fianza, en ese orden. No fue mucho comporado con la siguiente noche.

La siguiente noche fue necesaria una ambulancia, cuyo chofer le dio unos golpes porque dijo unas cosas "desagradables," mientras yacia amarrado a su camilla, dice Eddie.

En el hospital Yale-New Haven, Eddie oyo que su esposa fue arrestada por "interferir" con la policia porque trato de impedir que golpearan a Eddie en la cabeza. Eddie se enojo y un guardia del hospital le rompio la nariz en la lucha en el pabellon de emergencia.

Eddie es un blanco indeseable: Hay alguno entre los lectores portorriquenos (tambien somos "indeseables") con experiencias similares?

La siguiente es un extracto de una carta escrita por un drogadicto.

El dia uno, para mi, comenzo hace unos 4 anos. Tenia 18 anos y se me introdujo al mundo del drogadicto. Ahora soy un "junkie" uso drogas todos los dias por necesidad.

Una vez, hace mucho tiempo, use drogas para divertirme, por la emocion de la droga y de usarla. Ahora uso drogas porque no puedo vivir sin ellas. Sufro dolor fisico, me corre la nariz, me de comezon y tengo calambres y dolor de estomago, espalda y piernas. Cuando tomo cocaina o heroina u otras drogas, mi cabeza se sient ligera, mis ojos se dilaton, mi cuerpo relaja o el dolor se va. Estoy drogado.

Las drogas no son diversion, aunque asi se comienza. Son mi manera de vivir. El adicto comienza su dia con la droga y, dependiendo de su habito, es el tiempo que posee en necesitar mas.

Quien Tiene la Culpa?

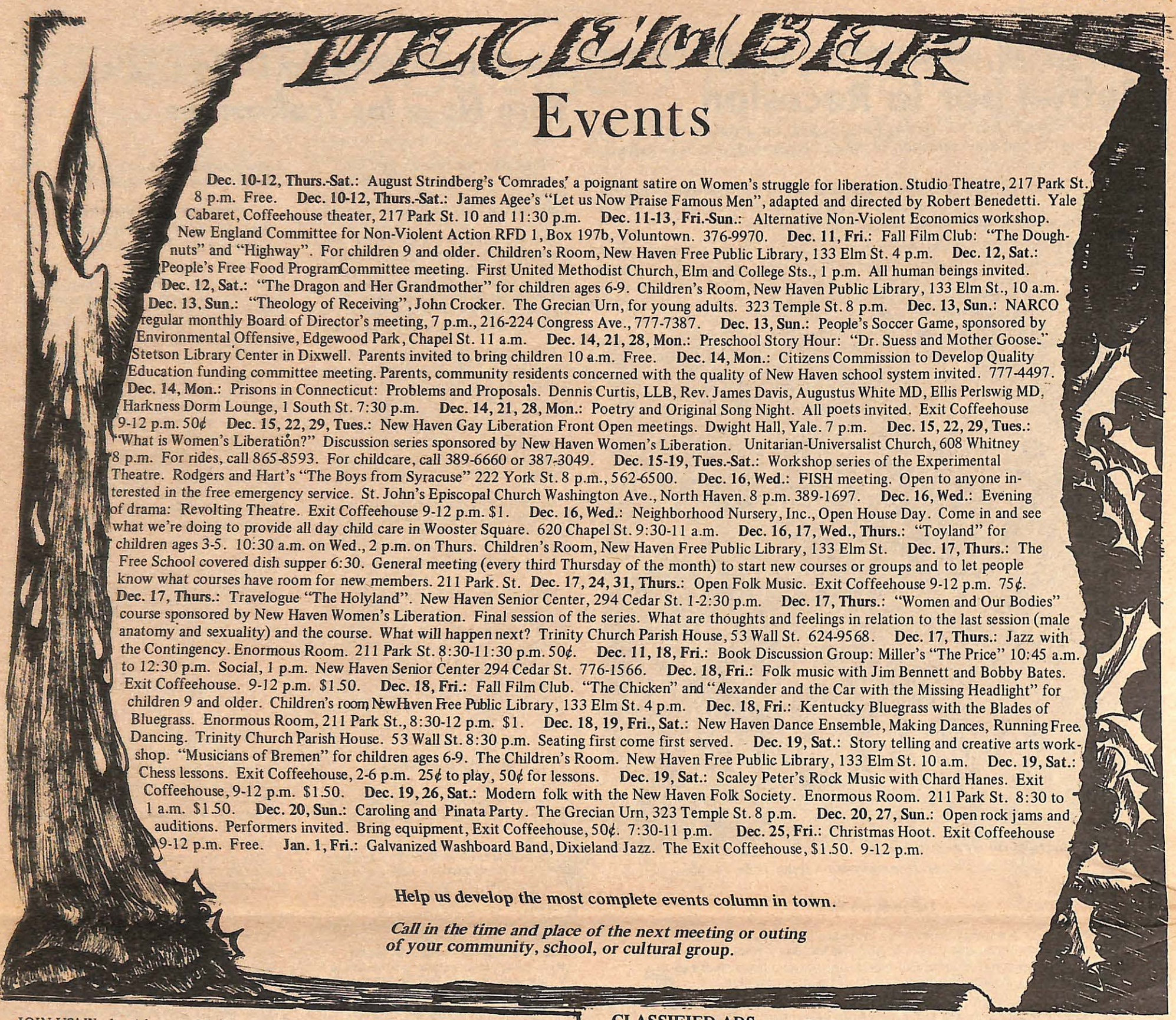
La gente que hace mal son aquellos arrestando "ciertos traficantes" (pushers). Los verdaderos traficantes siguen libres. Libres para diseminar esa enfermedad especial con la sancion de oficiales policiacos ciegos, estupidos o corruptos. Mientras que la policia sale por el camino facil, mas y mas, gente joven es introducida a los narcoticos (heroina y cocaina, no marihuana).

Ya es tiempo que nuestros oficiales electos y sus guardias pagados hagan su trabajo en lugar de aterrar al publico. Si este gente comenzara a ser gente y no puercos, tendrian mas apoyo del que podrian sonar. Claro que quizas no podrian ejercer sus complejos fanaticos de poder pero varios estaran libres de heroina.

Dejemonos de trager los cuentos de hadas del Jefe Ahern. Es tiempo de decir estoy cansado de oir de New Haven, la Ciudad Modelo. New Haven jamas sera Ciudad Modelo mientras la venta de Heroina y Cocaina cese. Y esto no sucedera arrestando gente por marihuana y demandando fianza egual que los narcotraficantes.

Despierte Jefe Ahern, hay mas gente enferma caminando por las calles y usted tiene tanta culpa como los traficantes que deja operar Arreste a las verdaderas amenazas.

Detienen Muchos Aqui Y los Detenidos Son Miembros De Los Grupos Minorias: Negros, Portorriquenos, "Hippies"



DECEMBER Events

Dec. 10-12, Thurs.-Sat.: August Strindberg's 'Comrades' a poignant satire on Women's struggle for liberation. Studio Theatre, 217 Park St. 8 p.m. Free. **Dec. 10-12, Thurs.-Sat.:** James Agee's "Let us Now Praise Famous Men", adapted and directed by Robert Benedetti. Yale Cabaret, Coffeehouse theater, 217 Park St. 10 and 11:30 p.m. **Dec. 11-13, Fri.-Sun.:** Alternative Non-Violent Economics workshop. New England Committee for Non-Violent Action RFD 1, Box 197b, Voluntown. 376-9970. **Dec. 11, Fri.:** Fall Film Club: "The Doughnuts" and "Highway". For children 9 and older. Children's Room, New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm St. 4 p.m. **Dec. 12, Sat.:** People's Free Food ProgramCommittee meeting. First United Methodist Church, Elm and College Sts., 1 p.m. All human beings invited. **Dec. 12, Sat.:** "The Dragon and Her Grandmother" for children ages 6-9. Children's Room, New Haven Public Library, 133 Elm St., 10 a.m. **Dec. 13, Sun.:** "Theology of Receiving", John Crocker. The Grecian Urn, for young adults. 323 Temple St. 8 p.m. **Dec. 13, Sun.:** NARCO regular monthly Board of Director's meeting, 7 p.m., 216-224 Congress Ave., 777-7387. **Dec. 13, Sun.:** People's Soccer Game, sponsored by Environmental Offensive, Edgewood Park, Chapel St. 11 a.m. **Dec. 14, 21, 28, Mon.:** Preschool Story Hour: "Dr. Suess and Mother Goose." Stetson Library Center in Dixwell. Parents invited to bring children 10 a.m. Free. **Dec. 14, Mon.:** Citizens Commission to Develop Quality Education funding committee meeting. Parents, community residents concerned with the quality of New Haven school system invited. 777-4497. **Dec. 14, Mon.:** Prisons in Connecticut: Problems and Proposals. Dennis Curtis, LLB, Rev. James Davis, Augustus White MD, Ellis Perlswig MD, Harkness Dorm Lounge, 1 South St. 7:30 p.m. **Dec. 14, 21, 28, Mon.:** Poetry and Original Song Night. All poets invited. Exit Coffeehouse 9-12 p.m. 50¢ **Dec. 15, 22, 29, Tues.:** New Haven Gay Liberation Front Open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale. 7 p.m. **Dec. 15, 22, 29, Tues.:** "What is Women's Liberation?" Discussion series sponsored by New Haven Women's Liberation. Unitarian-Universalist Church, 608 Whitney 8 p.m. For rides, call 865-8593. For childcare, call 389-6660 or 387-3049. **Dec. 15-19, Tues.-Sat.:** Workshop series of the Experimental Theatre. Rodgers and Hart's "The Boys from Syracuse" 222 York St. 8 p.m., 562-6500. **Dec. 16, Wed.:** FISH meeting. Open to anyone interested in the free emergency service. St. John's Episcopal Church Washington Ave., North Haven. 8 p.m. 389-1697. **Dec. 16, Wed.:** Evening of drama: Revolting Theatre. Exit Coffeehouse 9-12 p.m. $1. **Dec. 16, Wed.:** Neighborhood Nursery, Inc., Open House Day. Come in and see what we're doing to provide all day child care in Wooster Square. 620 Chapel St. 9:30-11 a.m. **Dec. 16, 17, Wed., Thurs.:** "Toyland" for children ages 3-5. 10:30 a.m. on Wed., 2 p.m. on Thurs. Children's Room, New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm St. **Dec. 17, Thurs.:** The Free School covered dish supper 6:30. General meeting (every third Thursday of the month) to start new courses or groups and to let people know what courses have room for new members. 211 Park. St. **Dec. 17, 24, 31, Thurs.:** Open Folk Music. Exit Coffeehouse 9-12 p.m. 75¢. **Dec. 17, Thurs.:** Travelogue "The Holyland". New Haven Senior Center, 294 Cedar St. 1-2:30 p.m. **Dec. 17, Thurs.:** "Women and Our Bodies" course sponsored by New Haven Women's Liberation. Final session of the series. What are thoughts and feelings in relation to the last session (male anatomy and sexuality) and the course. What will happen next? Trinity Church Parish House, 53 Wall St. 624-9568. **Dec. 17, Thurs.:** Jazz with the Contingency. Enormous Room. 211 Park St. 8:30-11:30 p.m. 50¢. **Dec. 11, 18, Fri.:** Book Discussion Group: Miller's "The Price" 10:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Social, 1 p.m. New Haven Senior Center 294 Cedar St. 776-1566. **Dec. 18, Fri.:** Folk music with Jim Bennett and Bobby Bates. Exit Coffeehouse. 9-12 p.m. $1.50. **Dec. 18, Fri.:** Fall Film Club. "The Chicken" and "Alexander and the Car with the Missing Headlight" for children 9 and older. Children's room, New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm St. 4 p.m. **Dec. 18, Fri.:** Kentucky Bluegrass with the Blades of Bluegrass. Enormous Room, 211 Park St., 8:30-12 p.m. $1. **Dec. 18, 19, Fri., Sat.:** New Haven Dance Ensemble, Making Dances, Running Free. Dancing. Trinity Church Parish House. 53 Wall St. 8:30 p.m. Seating first come first served. **Dec. 19, Sat.:** Story telling and creative arts workshop. "Musicians of Bremen" for children ages 6-9. The Children's Room. New Haven Free Public Library, 133 Elm St. 10 a.m. **Dec. 19, Sat.:** Chess lessons. Exit Coffeehouse, 2-6 p.m. 25¢ to play, 50¢ for lessons. **Dec. 19, Sat.:** Scaley Peter's Rock Music with Chard Hanes. Exit Coffeehouse, 9-12 p.m. $1.50. **Dec. 19, 26, Sat.:** Modern folk with the New Haven Folk Society. Enormous Room. 211 Park St. 8:30 to 1 a.m. $1.50. **Dec. 20, Sun.:** Caroling and Pinata Party. The Grecian Urn, 323 Temple St. 8 p.m. **Dec. 20, 27, Sun.:** Open rock jams and auditions. Performers invited. Bring equipment, Exit Coffeehouse, 50¢. 7:30-11 p.m. **Dec. 25, Fri.:** Christmas Hoot. Exit Coffeehouse 9-12 p.m. Free. **Jan. 1, Fri.:** Galvanized Washboard Band, Dixieland Jazz. The Exit Coffeehouse, $1.50. 9-12 p.m.

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